

CANADA AT WAR

No. 38

JULY

1944



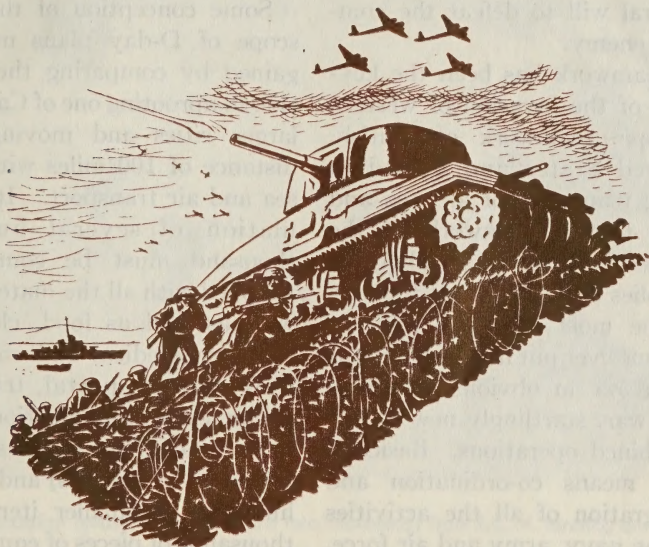
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The Cover: Comrade-in-arms to the warriors of other allied nations, this Canadian infantry corporal in full battle regalia symbolizes the fighting democracies of the world.

CANADA AT WAR is a factual, monthly reference booklet of basic information on Canadian war activities. The material contained in it may be reproduced in whole or part, with or without credit to the Wartime Information Board.

Invasion Teamwork



A FEW hours before the first allied landings were made on the French invasion coast in the dawn of June 6, General Eisenhower was asked what the greatest story of the invasion would be. The supreme commander replied:

"The great story that will come out of the operations ahead of us will be something like this: It will be, say, the story of a United

States escort plane flying protection to a British warship which is giving support to Canadian soldiers—that or any other combination of the three—and if every man in the particular action has forgotten that he is American, or British, or Canadian and fights like they are all brothers, as they are, and with the same cause—that will be the great story."

Teamwork is General Eisenhower's favorite theme—especially teamwork among allies of

different national groups. Eyewitnesses reported this teamwork of brothers in arms is far more evident in the invasion than in any other allied campaign so far. Nationality is forgotten in the general will to defeat the common enemy.

Teamwork has been the keynote of the invasion of western Europe—teamwork of British, United States and Canadian men; teamwork of air, sea and land forces; teamwork of the United Nations in providing the supplies and equipment for war.

The most extensive military scheme ever put in operation was based on an obvious yet, until this war, startlingly new idea—combined operations. Basically this means co-ordination and integration of all the activities of the navy, army and air force, the support of one by the other, and an overall master plan into which each fits. This plan was worked out months before by allied leaders and was partly the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference at Teheran late in November, 1943.

Air-supported amphibious operations have occurred before in this war: United States forces in the Pacific islands and the allies

in Sicily and Italy have relied on them for success. The new feature of the invasion was the titanic scale of the operations and the tremendous planning required to get them under way.

Some conception of the vast scope of D-day plans may be gained by comparing the invasion to uprooting one of Canada's larger cities and moving it a distance of 100 miles with only sea and air transport. Its population of several hundred thousand must be completely supplied with all the materials of war, as well as food, clothing, sanitary, medical and camping conveniences, postal, transportation and communications facilities (including vehicles, telephones, wireless sets) and all the hundreds of smaller items and thousands of pieces of equipment necessary to turn it into a mobile city.

The constant droning of about 11,000 planes throughout D-day; streams of more than 1,000 gliders and transport aircraft stretching for 200 miles; the English Channel spotted with 4,000 ships; naval bombardment from allied warships hurling 2,000 tons of explosives into coastal fortifications in 20 minutes; wave on wave of assault



Canadian invasion troops swarm into Normandy from R.C.N. landing craft.

troops splashing ashore and pouring across the Normandy beaches; complete hospital units and ambulance outfits set up in the first few hours—this was the crucial and long awaited invasion of France.

The invasion marked another step in Canada's nationhood. For the first time Canadian men in the three services were assigned definite objectives and

treated as separate units within the invasion forces, and Canadians took part in every phase of the operations: Units of the Canadian Third Division under the command of Major-General R. F. L. Keller landed in the first assault wave on the Normandy beach; Canadian airborne troops were among the first dropped on French soil; Royal Canadian Air Force squa-

drons bombed key points and gave protection to land and sea forces throughout the invasion; ships of the Royal Canadian Navy joined in the bombardment of coastal fortifications and the ferrying of allied troops to France.

Canada's pride that its troops were in the vanguard of the allied forces in Normandy was deepened by two particular factors—the sense of kinship which more than 3,000,000 French-speaking Canadians still feel with France and the feeling that Dieppe was being avenged.

Canadian Army

The Canadian Third Division forms part of the 21st Army Group under General Sir Bernard Montgomery. Fourteen

battalions representing seven of Canada's nine provinces make up this division:

First Hussars, Ontario
Fort Garry Horse, Manitoba
Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke, Quebec
Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Manitoba
Regina Rifles Regiment, Saskatchewan
Canadian Scottish Regiment, British Columbia
Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Ontario
North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, New Brunswick
Le Régiment de La Chaudière, Quebec
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Ontario
North Nova Scotia Highlanders, Nova Scotia
Highland Light Infantry of Canada, Ontario
Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, Ontario
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Quebec

In words its assignment was simple: To land on the beach at



Tanks, guns,
equipment
and men
keep pouring
into
Normandy.

Canadian
trench
mortar
crew in
France
dig in
for action.



Courseulles, Bernières-sur-Mer and St. Aubin; to join British forces in consolidating their positions and pushing inland to Caen; to hold off German reinforcements from interfering with the United States assault on Cherbourg.

The Canadians fulfilled every assignment and earned the praise of allied leaders and fighters. General Eisenhower said at the end of the first week of operations:

"These untried allied units have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of their more experienced comrades who conquered the Germans in Africa, Sicily and Italy."

Canadian engineers were among the first to land on the invasion coast. Their job was

to clear the beaches of traps and mines and to open the way for infantry and artillery to follow. Wave on wave of invasion troops quickly landed. The assault on the beaches was led by four battalions, the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Regina Rifles, Queen's Own Rifles and New Brunswick North Shore Regiment, together with the First Hussars, Fort Garry Horse with a company of Canadian Scottish on the western flank, sappers from the Royal Canadian Engineers and machine-gunners of the Cameron Highlanders.

As commanded by General Montgomery, they covered the beaches speedily and pushed inland. They did not stay to consolidate beach positions. In

some places they had pushed in as far as five miles in the first couple of hours. One Canadian unit captured its objective in two hours and 45 minutes. In one hour and a half most of the gun and cannon nests had been captured. A western Canadian brigade went right to its objective and stayed there, a feat which General Montgomery pointed out was unequalled on the whole British front.

Moving inland, the Canadians pushed past Bayeux, the first town captured by the allies, to cut the highway between Bayeux and Caen. The division consolidated its position around Caen and there had the gruelling job of holding its positions and helping the British engage crack Nazi troops, including four panzer divisions, that might otherwise have moved up the peninsula to attack the United States forces. At the beginning of the second week of operations Lieutenant-General H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the First Canadian Army, said it "will be difficult if not impossible to exaggerate" the importance of the Canadian contribution to the combined assault.

After initially heavy assaults and counter-attacks on their positions, activity in the Canadian sector was reduced mainly to patrol activity until the fall of Cherbourg, when a new offensive was launched in the Caen area. Canadian artillery supported British infantry in their drive past the city.

Among the most highly trained forces in the United Nations, many of the Canadians now fighting in France have been in England under constant training since 1939. During the summer of 1943 battalion and brigade exercises, supported by batteries of guns firing from the sea, were held. During the fall and winter large-scale exercises took place, including practice invasion assaults along the coast of England. Five days were taken to load the craft; men were taken on a short sea voyage; assault on the practice D-day followed; and on the third day reorganization was completed. All new "gadgets" and weapons were tried out, including Yukon packs for bringing in assault demolitions and "baby carriages," little wheeled carriages for carrying wireless sets. Before D-day all headquarters, including

army, had moved under canvas. In the final rehearsals the actual ships and men as used in the invasion were brought together.

In the invasion the work of the infantry has been significant. After years of long, hard and often tedious training, they are at last being given their chance to fight—and in the final analysis it is still the infantry which has to grapple at closest quarters with the enemy, take prisoners, kill and ultimately inflict defeat. In the first three weeks of the invasion the Germans lost 75,000 men, of whom 32,000 are dead—allied infantry was mainly responsible. Despite the necessity of superior air and sea power, the role of the versatile infantryman is no less vital than it ever was.

First Canadian Paratroops

First of the allies to set foot on French soil were the paratroops who dropped from transports at 1.15 a.m. on June 6, six hours before the assault landings, at certain strategic points behind coastal defences. The first Canadian paratroop battalion ever dropped into battle plummeted to earth in that first group. For two years they had been training for such an operation. Some 24,000 air-borne troops descended from

French skies with the purpose of knocking out German gun positions, guarding open spaces for gliders to land, seizing vital bridges, cutting German communication lines, pushing forward to join the beachhead troops and protecting the left flank of the British-Canadian units.

The Canadian battalion had its own objectives. Every man had memorized each ditch, hill and clump of trees of the countryside from aerial maps. Each had his own task, and the first engagements were fought, not as a battalion, but in little groups of two, three and up to 12 men. Their job was to knock out previously located German gun emplacements, capture the height of land around Bois de Barent and hold it, take a German headquarters in the area and blow up two bridges over the Orne River and Caen Canal.

In the actual operations strong winds blew many off their courses, and orientation in the darkness to strange surroundings was made increasingly difficult. Headquarters was set up swiftly at the first bridge to be blown where 500 men were to foregather. Sixty men arrived at first, then gradually more and

more came until 350 finally fought their way to the rendezvous.

By 7 a.m. the bridges were blown and the ridge taken; by 9 a.m. the gun positions were silenced, and by 10 a.m. the enemy headquarters was taken. Then for 11 days and nights the Canadians held their vital positions. They stalked and killed; engaged some of the Nazis' best infantry and tanks which counter-attacked desperately; ambushed German vehicles; took prisoners; protected the vital left flank; and prevented the Germans from rushing reinforcements to the beaches.

Of an average age of 22, the battalion is made up of men who joined other regiments, then volunteered as paratroops. Regarded as suicide squads, they nevertheless did not suffer heavy casualties. Each paratrooper carried with him about 125 pounds of equipment in his aerial trip. This included his parachute, rations, tommy gun, grenades, kit bag, often radio sets, ammunition and other guns.

Royal Canadian Navy

More than 100 ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and 10,000 Canadian naval officers

and men took part in the invasion. While allied ships were loading supplies, equipment and men along the coast of England, flotillas of minesweepers were churning through the heavy seas to clear paths for landing craft to follow.

One flotilla was all Canadian. Canadian ships also formed a good proportion of another unit which was about half Canadian and half British, and others were in mixed flotillas of the United Nations. Channels were cleared and then marked out carefully with buoys. Since then these channels have been marked with lights, perfectly obvious to the enemy, but protected every minute of the day and night by the navy and air force.

The two Canadian ships most prominent in the bombardment of coastal fortifications before the landings took place were new Fleet class destroyers, H.M.C.S. *Sioux* and *Algonquin*. German shore batteries were their targets. Anchoring off shore under fire in order to ensure the best possible gunnery, these ships had an important part in preventing casualties among allied troops.

First of all the big infantry landing ships to push up to the



Over 100 R.C.N. ships took part in "D-day" fleet. Canadian troops in foreground.

fringe of the mineswept waters in its area off the enemy coast was H.M.C.S. *Prince Henry*, the captain of which was senior officer of a group of LSI's (landing ships infantry) engaged in the invasion. The *Prince Henry* and its sister ship, H.M.C.S. *Prince David*, were originally luxury liners, then reconstructed to serve as auxiliary cruisers, and finally LSI's. Especially equipped with subsidiary

landing craft, they pushed in as close to shore as possible before disgorging their small craft, laden with Canadian troops. After the initial landings, these two ships furnished troop-carrying ferry service to the front.

One of the Canadian navy's most valuable contributions to the invasion was its protection of the seaward flanks of convoy routes against attack by enemy surface craft. Two Tribal class

destroyers, H.M.C.S. *Huron* and *Haida*, joined two British destroyers in an attack on four German destroyers and so damaged one of them that it had to be beached, and it was destroyed by aircraft the next day.

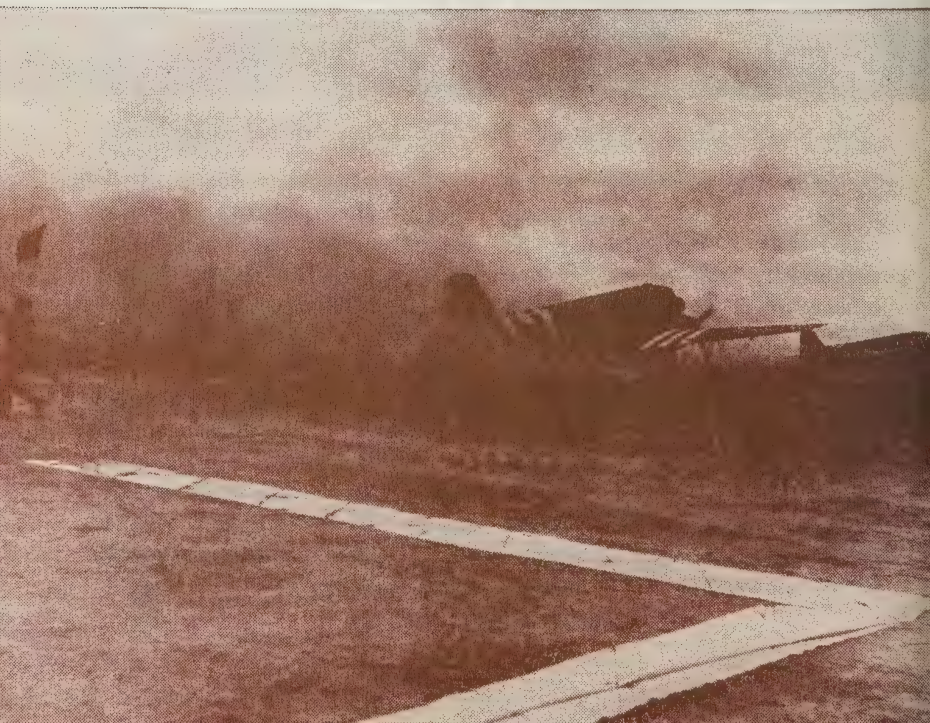
Two Canadian flotillas of motor torpedo boats were continually on the job helping make the channel safe for reinforcements and supplies. One particular MTB attack, announced on June

27, prevented an enemy convoy from reaching the Nazi-occupied Channel Islands. The Canadian flotilla was patrolling the Cherbourg peninsula when it ran into the German convoy. Making three complete runs up and down the convoy, it sank one German escort vessel and sank or damaged several trawlers.

Royal Canadian Air Force

The first stage in the invasion was the special function of the

R.C.A.F. plane takes off with wounded for England from advance airfield in France.



allied air forces which for weeks bombed Nazi targets along the coast and all across Europe. Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons and Canadians in the Royal Air Force participated in most of the nightly raids over Europe and had a large share in the bombardment in which 350,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the first five months of 1944—a greater tonnage than was dropped during the entire war up to that time. In the pre-invasion months of April and May alone 166,940 tons were dropped (30,000 more than the chiefs of staff estimated necessary for the softening-up process). In the first eight days of the invasion campaign allied aircraft flew 56,000 sorties.

During the tense days before the invasion, Canadian ground crews worked at topspeed to have every possible aircraft available for H-hour. All possible needs in ammunition, equipment and provisions were provided. As a result, every squadron in the R.C.A.F. bomber group was represented in the massive air fleet that attacked the invasion coast, together with hundreds of fighter craft, despite the fact that the group had operated on two of the three preceding nights. The

largest force of Canadian heavy bombers ever to take the air attacked France in support of the invasion.

Between dusk of June 5 and dawn of June 7 the Lancasters and Halifaxes of this group flew 478 sorties with a loss of only one plane. They attacked five targets and blasted rail points, troop concentrations and other objectives close to the invasion line. Between midnight and dawn on D-day the R.C.A.F. dropped 1,000 tons of bombs. Twelve R.C.A.F. fighter squadrons formed part of the air protection for the initial operations. One intruder pilot downed four enemy planes within 20 minutes.

Naval invasion fleet leaders had orders on D-day not to fire on aircraft since any they would see would be allied planes. So complete was the air coverage that this was true, and the Luftwaffe did not appear.

A further assignment given Canadian fighter squadrons was the protection of United States forces in their first week's fighting along the Cherbourg peninsula.

Before the invasion was three days old, the Germans attempted

to send three destroyers from the Bay of Biscay into the fleets massed off France. R.C.A.F. pilots spotted them and, using rockets, sank one and sent the other two limping home after two separate attacks.

Between invasion day and the end of June the R.C.A.F. destroyed more than 80 enemy aircraft, one destroyer and several E-boats. Equally important, though less spectacular, were the Canadians' devastating attacks on the German transportation system, German airfields, shipping, cities and robot bomb bases. Evidence of the power thrown into the over-all attack by the air forces is the fact that the Germans had to throw their prized panzer divisions into the line as infantry in some places while their regular infantry were being forced to take long detours to reach the front. Bombs had blasted away regular routes.

Airstrips were among the first objectives in the French landings. Within a week the first allied airstrip was established for the Canadians by British Army engineers. Ground crew were still trying to chase a hay-loading farmer off the strip when

it was used by a Canadian Spitfire pilot, the first allied airman to make an emergency landing in France. By the second week of invasion a Canadian Spitfire wing was operating from a full-fledged airfield in Normandy, and a complete mobile R.C.A.F. airfield unit had been moved across the English Channel.

Medical Services

Every effort to prevent loss of life was made by prompt, capable treatment for the wounded. A British medical unit, complete to every detail of equipment, was dropped with the paratroopers and set up under enemy fire. Before 11 a.m. on invasion day, five major surgical operations had been performed by one brigade only 200 yards from German guns.

For months before D-day the R.C.A.F. mobile field hospital unit had been training in England to perfect its treatment routines so that when it reached the front it was prepared to handle most walking casualties and get others ready for air evacuation back to hospitals in England. Two R.C.A.F. nursing sisters landed in Normandy at the end of the second week for duty with this hospital.

Fully equipped medical units and surgical teams closely followed the first invasion troops. In four days an evacuation hospital was functioning. Specially designed hospital ships and ambulance aircraft were soon rushing casualties back to England for treatment. Six Canadians were among the first evacuated by R.A.F. Transport Command planes to emergency hospitals in England. Canadian and British casualties go to the same clearing hospital from which Canadians are sent to their own base hospital. The death toll so far has been under 1% of wounded, compared to 11% in World War I.

Canada has two hospital ships, the *Lady Nelson*, which has been in service since July, 1943, and the *Letitia*, a veteran troop carrier which at present is being overhauled and converted into a hospital ship at Montreal. They are fully equipped hospitals and carry accommodation for all types of patients, operating rooms, laboratories and a full complement of doctors and nurses. They are used to return to Canada wounded and sick servicemen as efficiently and speedily as possible.

Recruiting

A definite upswing in recruiting in Canada has been noted since the invasion, while the need for recruits to fill the requirements of the Canadian Army Overseas is steadily growing.

Because air casualties have been smaller than estimated, especially among fighter pilots, Canada now has a reserve supply of pilots trained under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Along with the closing of certain air force stations in Canada, the length of pilot training courses has been increased by eight weeks. Only men showing the greatest aptitude will be assigned to pilot training; the remainder will be reselected for other air force duties.

Air crew whose training may be delayed as a result of this slowing down policy will be used temporarily wherever needed. Sufficient ground crew will be released to fill needs of replacements in Canada and overseas.

To assist the readjustment of the plan, R.C.A.F. recruiting has been suspended until October 1. Recruiting has been based on an estimated intake of 2,000 men monthly.

The R.C.N. intake estimate is 1,200 men monthly.



Tank-supported Canadian infantry in Italy.



25-pounder gun crew check for Rome drive.



WAR DIARY

June 1. Fifth Army in sight of Rome. Canadian Corps leads attack on Frosinone on Via Casilina. Fifth and Eighth Armies 20 air miles apart.

June 2. First large-scale shuttle-bombing attack launched by United States bombers over eastern Europe to bases in Russia. Valmontone and Velletri fall to allies. Canadians take Ferentino.

June 3. Canadian formations of Eighth Army join Fifth Army on Via Casilina, 33 miles from Rome, and cut off German approaches to city.

June 4. Rome falls after 24-day offensive. Canadians attached to Fifth Army enter city with United States forces.

June 5. Announced that U-boat sunk in Atlantic by Canadian destroyer, H.M.C.S. *St. Laurent*, assisted by frigate, H.M.C.S. *Swansea*, and Royal Navy destroyer. Japanese reported cleared from Kohima area in India.

June 6. D-day, British, United States and Canadian troops land in France by air and sea. Record number of Canadian heavy bombers in air during invasion.

June 7. Bayeux taken by British and Canadian troops, beachheads consolidated and linked, highway to Caen cut.

June 8. Canadians push past Bayeux. 27,000 sorties flown by allied air forces in first three days of invasion. Canadian intruder pilot downs four Nazi planes in 20 minutes. United States capture vital airdrome on Biak Island off New Guinea. R.C.A.F. pilots sink German destroyer, damage two others in Bay of Biscay.

Canadian gun team welcomed in ancient Rome.

FOR JUNE

June 9. Participation of Canadian Third Division under Major-General R. F. L. Keller announced. United States forces capture Ste. Mère Eglise on way to Cherbourg. Russia reopens campaign against Finland. Canadian Spitfire pilot makes first emergency landing on invasion coast. H.M.C.S. *Haida* and *Huron*, Tribal destroyers, help sink German destroyer off Ushant.

June 10. First operational air strip established for Canadian Spitfire squadron.

June 11. Allies operate from three airstrips on French soil. Heaviest daylight blows of war effected by nearly 7,000 allied aircraft, spearheaded by 1,000 United States heavy bombers. Eighth Army captures Pescara on Adriatic.

June 12. United States troops half across Cherbourg peninsula. Prime Minister Churchill lands in France. 12,000 daylight sorties flown, 16 enemy airfields struck.

June 13. Frigate H.M.C.S. *Prince Rupert* finishes off German submarine. Carentan taken by United States troops. Allies hold five airstrips in France.

June 14. 12,000 sorties led by 1,500 United States heavy bombers drop 5,000 tons on Le Havre and E-boat nests along French coast. All Canadian squadrons engage in operations. General de Gaulle visits France. Fifth Army by-passes Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome. U.S. landings on Saipan in Marianas Islands.

June 15. British and Canadian forces in heavy tank battles around Caen and Tilly. First R.C.A.F. daylight attack hits Boulogne. R.C.A.F. base in France fully operational. First robot plane attack on England. Superfortress raid on Japan.

Canadian craft ferries
R.N. Commandos ashore.



Canadians unload supplies on French coast.



Landing craft from Canadian ships on D-day.





Wounded brought aboard H.M.C.S. Algonquin.



Moving up on a Nazi airfield in Normandy.



WAR DIARY

June 16. King George visits Normandy, invests Major-General Keller as commander of Order of British Empire. Complete R.C.A.F. airfield unit moved across Channel during preceding two days.

June 17. French colonial forces land on island of Elba.

June 18. United States forces drive across peninsula from sea to sea, cutting off Cherbourg. United States and Japanese fleets clash off Marianas.

June 19. Two R.C.A.F. nursing sisters arrive in Normandy. Tilly falls to Allies. Announced that R.C.A.F. mobile field hospital unit in France since first week of invasion. Capture of Elba completed. Naval battle off Marianas subsides. Allies clear Japanese from Assam province, India.

June 20. Fall of Viipuri, Finland, to Red Army. United States gains complete control of Biak Island. Eighth Army takes Perugia. Japanese capture Changsha, Hunan province.

June 21. Russia opens two new attacks on Finland. Ultimatum delivered to Cherbourg to end resistance by 9 a.m., June 22.

June 22. Russians launch offensive around Vitebsk, White Russia. Canadian hospital ship, *Lady Nelson*, lands with 500 patients from Mediterranean and United Kingdom. 6,000 allied planes shower more than 8,000 tons of bombs between Cherbourg and Paris. Ultimatum to surrender Cherbourg ignored by Nazis.

June 23. Last two heights overlooking Cherbourg taken. German retreat in Italy slows down at Lake Trasimeno. Japanese cleared from Kohima-Imphal road in India.

Wounded evacuated by air from Normandy.

FOR JUNE

June 24. Russians advancing along 325-mile front in White Russia.

June 25. British and Canadians open offensive around Tilly. United States troops enter Cherbourg, and Germans announce fall of port. Two FW 190's downed by top-scoring Canadian fighter pilot now on operations, raising total to 19. Fifth Army 38 miles from Pisa.

June 26. Fall of Vitebsk and Zhlobin to Red Army. Mogaung in north Burma captured by allies.

June 27. Fall of Cherbourg. City handed back to French as first French port in allied hands. Caen outflanked by British. Announced that Canadian MTB flotilla intercepts German convoy, sinks one escort vessel and several trawlers. Allied air attacks on five enemy countries in Europe.

June 28. Greatest tank battle of invasion rages around Caen. Fifth Army within 30 miles of Leghorn. British and United States bombers attack Germany by day simultaneously. 26 of 34 enemy planes downed credited to Canadians. Three-way shuttle-bombing against four European countries.

June 29. R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. Halifaxes bomb German supply lines and jet-bomb bases in Pas de Calais area. All Nazi airfields within 100 miles of French fighting front put out of commission.

June 30. Canadian fighter pilots down 13 of 17 enemy planes destroyed over Normandy. Wing Commander J. E. (Johnny) Johnson, leader of an R.C.A.F. Spitfire wing shoots down 33rd plane to become leading allied fighter ace in European theatre. Fifth Army reaches Siena, 31 miles from Florence.

Canadian flier in Normandy bewildered by German sign.



R.C.A.F. flier decorates Spitfire with Nazi helmet.



Dejected German prisoners arrive in England.



Out of Uniform



IN an eastern Ontario city is an able paper inspector. He can use a hammer and saw, tend his own furnace, grow his own victory garden, drive his car, dress himself and write perfectly. He had both hands blown off in this war.

A youth from Canada's capital enlisted a week before Canada entered the war so he would not have to go back to school. He was 18 then. He went to England, suffered a leg injury in a

motorcycle accident, was returned home and given his discharge. Under civil service preference, this young veteran was given a job in the Department of Pensions and National Health where he had to work with legal forms. He became intrigued and decided to become a lawyer, so at 22 he voluntarily went back to school. Last year he was first in a class of 45. This year he will go to university on full grants of \$60 a month, plus

payment of fees, and next year he will enter Osgoode Hall at Toronto.

A girl from western Canada was one of the first women to enlist in the air force. Discharged on medical grounds in November, 1943, she decided to specialize in occupational therapy and is taking a course at the University of Toronto, with the regular university living allowance, plus fees.

These are a few examples of Canada's rehabilitation scheme at work. Already hundreds of discharged service personnel have learned new skills and found new jobs under this plan.

Its objective is for every man or woman discharged from the forces to be in a position to earn a living. The plan consists of giving discharged service personnel, where possible, the necessary skill and training to help themselves. Financial security is assured while training or while seeking employment. Financial assistance is given to those who embark on private enterprise during the period they are awaiting returns from that private enterprise. There is medical treatment for those in need of treatment. There is financial

assistance during the period of this treatment, and there is compensation by way of pension for those handicapped in civil life as a result of war service.

If a man or woman can show that any course of training will help re-establish him or her in civil life, he may have that course. Today there is one man taking lessons in sculpture, another advanced lessons on the clarinet, another is studying art, and there are hundreds of others learning trades or taking courses in higher education. Many men and women still in the services have already begun taking courses that will benefit them when they return to civil life.

Demobilization

On receiving their honorable discharge, service men and women are given transportation home, and if they have had 183 days of regular service, a rehabilitation grant of 30 days' pay and dependents' allowances is received. If they are below commissioned rank they get a clothing allowance of \$65. Wives, widows and children of Canadians who are in England or elsewhere outside Canada also will be given free transportation home.



A war
veteran,
who lost
a leg,
learns
diamond
cutting—
a trade
new to
Canada.

If a war veteran applies to his former employer for re-instatement within three months of his discharge in Canada (or four months, if he is discharged overseas) his employer is bound by law to give him employment on terms no less favorable than would have prevailed had the period of employment not been interrupted by war service. The veteran must be physically and mentally able to hold the job and must have been a bona fide employee, not just hired to replace a man already in the services. If the job no longer exists the employer is bound to offer him whatever comparable job is available.

The Civil Service Commission is also bound by law to give preference to veterans who have served in a theatre of war or who are in receipt of a pension.

Re-establishment grants for workers

Special living allowances have been set aside to be paid to war veterans to help them become established. Single men may draw \$50 a month, married men \$70 a month, plus allowances for children at the same rate as service allowances—\$12 for each of the first two children, \$10 for the third, and \$8 each for the next three. A dependent parent is allowed \$15 a month.

These living allowances are paid:

1. To enable the veteran to look for a job. In this case he may be paid during a period of 18 months after discharge, up to a maximum of one year, but less for shorter service.

2. To enable the veteran to recover from a temporary disability and to find a job. This also may be applied for within 18 months after discharge and may be paid for the period of service to a maximum of one year.

3. To provide for farmers or persons in business for themselves while they await returns from crops or businesses. This may be applied for within 12 months of discharge or cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date, and may be paid for the period of service up to a maximum of one year.

4. To provide for persons taking trade, technical or university training, slightly higher allowances—\$60 a month for a single man and \$80 for a married man, with the same additional allowances for children and dependent parents—have been arranged. Allowances for persons taking vocational training may be applied for within 12

months of discharge or cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date. If service is longer than 12 months they may be continued beyond the 12-month period if necessary to effect re-establishment. Those taking university courses may draw these allowances as long as their service, month for month, and longer if they show promise. They must be regularly admitted to university within 15 months after discharge, except in certain cases where this period may be extended.

In addition to living allowances, all fees incidental to the vocational or university courses are paid, even to athletic fees. If a student fails to pass a course, he will not be financed to repeat the year, nor may he exhaust his benefits on one type of training and begin another at the country's expense. These provisions are made under P.C. 7633, the post-discharge re-establishment order, of October 1, 1941.

Unemployment Insurance

After 15 weeks' work in any 12 months after discharge, a veteran will be given credit for all the time he or she spent in the service after July 1, 1941, and may claim benefits under

the Unemployment Insurance Act as if he or she were paid up for that time.

Provisions for Farmers and Fishermen

A veteran from any of the three services in receipt of a war disability pension or who has overseas service or not less than 12 months' service in Canada only, or a disabled merchant seaman in receipt of a war disability pension, may receive help in re-establishment under the Veterans' Land Act, 1942.

This act applies to three groups of persons:

1. Qualified farmers who want to buy and own a farm to be operated on a full-time farming basis.

2. Commercial fishermen who want to own a home, a plot of ground and fishing equipment.

3. Workers, either urban or rural, who want to own a home and some land outside a high taxation area and commute to work.

Assistance is provided to help a man buy his land and also to help him pay off a mortgage on land he already owns. For those wanting to buy, the act provides a maximum of \$6,000 to cover cost of land, improvements, live-

stock and equipment, including fishing equipment. The maximum for land and improvements is \$4,800; for livestock and equipment \$1,200.

A veteran applying for the maximum grant would work it out like this: He must first pay one-tenth of the value of the land in cash—\$480. He then signs a contract to repay an additional two-thirds of the cost of land and buildings, or \$3,200, over a maximum period of 25 years at 3½% amortized. The annual payment, including principal and interest, is \$194.14. The entire \$1,200 cost of stock and equipment, plus \$1,120—the difference between the cost of land and buildings and what the veteran pays—is borne by the state. In this case the state conditional grant is \$2,320 or 38% of the total cost of the farm establishment.

The act forbids the sale of the property by the veteran within 10 years unless the full cost of the land, improvements and chattels is paid. A veteran wanting a holding worth more than \$4,800 may apply these provisions so far as they go and pay the rest himself in cash at the time he makes his down payment.



An ex-service man at a Canadian Health and Occupational Centre.

If a man owns a farm, but wants to pay off a mortgage, effect improvements or buy livestock and equipment, he may borrow up to 60% of the value of the land or a maximum of \$4,400 at 3½%. If an advance for livestock and equipment only is desired, the total may not exceed \$2,500 or 50% of the value of the land.

Medical Treatment

Veterans of this war will receive free for life full medical treatment and allowance for all illnesses which are attributable to service. In addition, a veteran who becomes ill from any cause within a year after discharge will receive full medical care and allowances. Hospitals for service patients have been established

in nine cities, and use is made of civilian hospitals in many other centres. Plans have been made to establish health and occupational centres at several places in Canada. One of these is being built and is in partial operation on a 290-acre project near Ottawa.

Discharged members of the forces receive "treatment allowances" during the period of their medical care. Those who are being treated for pensionable or potentially pensionable disabilities will receive the 100% pen-

sion rate of their rank, less a straight deduction of \$15 monthly. Those who develop illnesses which are not attributable to service will receive \$50 for a single man or \$70 for a married man, plus dependents' allowances on the service scale. A \$15 monthly deduction will be made from the allowance for single men to cover board.

Ex-service personnel discharged from the armed forces and in need of continuing medical treatment will draw pay and allowances of their rank for a period



Exercises with pulleys are designed to help restore injured back and leg muscles of this young veteran.

A former flight
sergeant who
lost both
hands in a
bomb explosion
proves determination
can
overcome
handicaps.
Now a records
clerk, he
handles a
pen, drives a
car, dresses
himself,
gardens.



up to at least one year. If the disability is due to service the period may be continued as long as treatment is beneficial. Out-patients will also receive additional subsistence allowances.

Veterans suffering from severe disabilities, such as loss of an eye or a limb, are supplied with artificial aids free of charge. Minor orthopaedic appliances, such as trusses, spectacles, elastic hosiery, etc., are also made available.

Special arrangements have been made for amputation cases, of which there are 485 in this war. The War Amputations of Canada, a private organization limited in membership to "amps" or the totally blind, does a splendid job of rehabilitation and works closely with the Department of Pensions and National Health. As soon as an amputation case is reported, a member of War Amputations of Canada calls on the next-of-kin.

One whose amputation is similar to that of the son or husband is usually chosen. The association has also a placement officer, paid by the government, who meets men at the ship, brings them information and moral support and follows them through their hospitalization, the period during which they are learning to use their appliances and into their jobs. He works with the Department of Pensions and National Health personal service welfare officer, who offers the full benefits of all the government's rehabilitation scheme to the service man or woman and helps train them and place them in jobs.

The blind, as soon as they are medically fit, are cared for by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which trains them in the psychological attitude of learning to be blind, as well as in using Braille equipment, such as books, typewriters and watches. The institute also provides after-care, including the supplying of Braille library facilities, making visits to the home and arranging for supplies and disposal of handicraft material. The costs of this special care are borne by the government.

Pensions

"Disability" is defined as "the loss or lessening of the power to will or to do any normal mental or physical act." Disability pensions are awarded on a percentage basis, according to the extent of the injury. Any injury resulting in permanent disability suffered overseas and not the result of deliberate misconduct is pensionable; but an injury suffered in Canada is pensionable only if suffered in the line of military duty.

The rates for total disability—that is, the highest pensions paid—for all ranks up to that of army lieutenant, navy sub-lieutenant or flying officer are \$900 a year for a man, \$300 for a wife, plus \$180 for the first child, \$144 for the second and \$120 for each subsequent child. An additional attendance allowance for those needing the care of an attendant may be paid up to a sum of \$750 a year.

The statute provides for a last sickness and burial grant not exceeding \$150 when the estate of a disability pensioner is not sufficient to pay such expenses.

The rates for widows and children of all ranks up to that of army lieutenant or its equiv-

alent are \$720 for the widow and the same rates for children as before. Orphans are paid double the amount paid children with one or both parents.

Higher ranks receive higher rates, although the children's rates remain the same.

Women veterans receive pensions at four-fifths the rate paid men.

Administration

The administration of the various steps for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and women until this summer has been divided among several government departments. The Department of Pensions and National Health has administered the post discharge re-establishment order and provides funds for training under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act. It also administers the various phases of welfare work, pensions and post discharge medical and dental treatment. It has been announced that these functions

will be taken over by the proposed new Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act is administered by the Department of Labour, which also provides the facilities for vocational training of veterans. The Veterans' Land Act is administered by the Department of Mines and Resources.

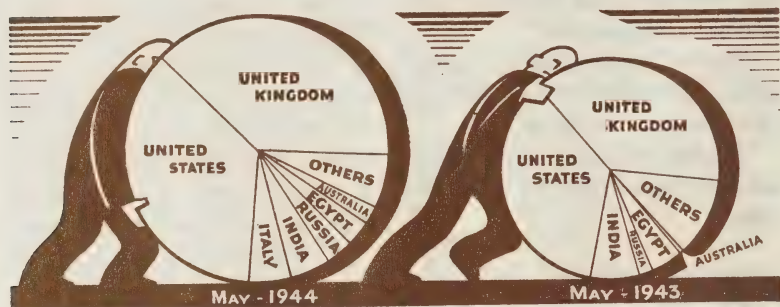
A veterans' bureau in the Department of Pensions and National Health assists all ex-service men and women who may be entitled to pension for disabilities. Pensions advocates attached to this bureau give expert and independent advice and assistance in the preparation of claims and their presentation before the Pension Commission.

Job placements are made by National Selective Service, which has placed 194,484 veterans since the scheme began. In the month of April, 1944, it placed a total of 11,859 ex-service personnel, 3,359 of them veterans of World War I, and 8,500 of this war.



During May 12,582,724 pounds of salvage were collected in Canada from voluntary committees alone—an average of 1,095 pounds per 1,000 of population.

Pre-Invasion Export



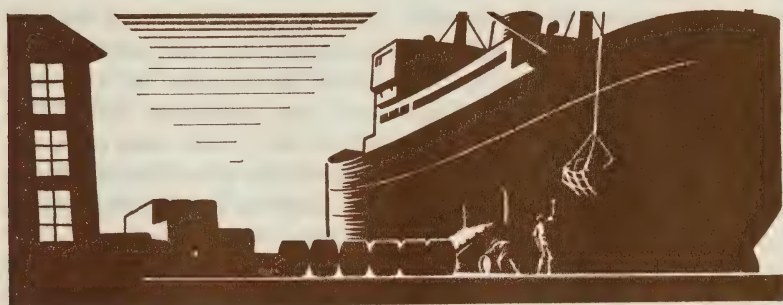
	May, 1944	May, 1943
United Kingdom	\$140,249,000	\$ 95,500,000
United States	131,865,000	88,815,000
Italy	19,864,000	nil
India	17,892,000	18,770,000
Russia	13,155,000	4,097,000
Egypt	11,093,000	10,981,000
Australia	7,771,000	410,000
Others	26,468,000	32,034,000
Total	\$368,357,000	\$250,607,000

	May, 1944	May, 1943
Trucks, Bren gun carriers, universal carriers and tanks	\$54,200,000	\$40,000,000
Guns, rifles and fire-arms	26,500,000	16,200,000
Cartridges and shells	33,700,000	22,100,000
Aircraft and parts	9,400,000	5,600,000

WITH all Canada's material and human resources geared to peak production, Canadian exports for the pre-invasion

month of May were by far the greatest on record. Valued at nearly \$368,400,000, they exceeded those of May, 1943, by

s Back Allied Forces



Canadian army, navy and air force stores	\$ 5,900,000	\$ 2,500,000
Vessels.....	2,300,000	nil
Wheat.....	45,100,000	25,400,000
Flour.....	10,300,000	6,000,000
Oats.....	12,100,000	6,400,000
Bacon.....	21,900,000	9,300,000
Fresh beef.....	2,600,000	100,000
Dried eggs.....	2,500,000	1,600,000
Flax seed (which Canada formerly imported heavily)	7,300,000	nil
Locomotives.....	2,500,000	nil
Fibres and textiles, including para- chutes and web equipment.....	4,100,000	3,000,000
Chemicals and ex- plosives.....	8,600,000	6,800,000

\$118,000,000 and were approximately \$65,000,000 greater than the previous high record for July, 1943. In that month the

export value of Canadian products rose to \$303,600,000.

In the first five months of 1944 such domestic exports

reached the unprecedented sum of \$1,403,110,000. When compared with the high levels attained before the war, this five-months' export performance stands phenomenally high, as the aggregate of both exports and imports between World War I and the present war never reached \$3,000,000,000 for an entire year.

Should the present rate of exports continue through the calendar year, and to these are added the imports, the total value of Canada's external trade, exports and imports combined, will pass the \$5,000,000,000 mark. This would be almost half the cost of the war to Canada up to the end of 1943.

Exports for the five-months' period were \$662,786,000 to British Commonwealth and Empire countries and \$740,324,000 to other countries. They were almost equally divided as between the United Kingdom and the United States—\$524,832,000 to the former and \$526,466,000 to the latter, which represented increases of \$180,599,000 and \$95,577,000 respectively over the same period in 1943. In addition to war materials a large quantity of wheat is being sent to the

United States to supplement stocks there which have been depleted by shipments abroad.

At least 80% of the exports comprised material used directly in the prosecution of the war, and the shipments were sent where they would best serve the cause of the allied forces. Much has gone to the Mediterranean theatre, particularly Italy—the amount this year was \$69,527,000, whereas in the same five months in 1943 there was nothing. Although most of this is war material, a large proportion is for the rehabilitation of southern Italy which has been released from the aggressors.

Exports to Russia, also notable, amounted to \$37,577,000, more than four times their value for the corresponding five months in 1943.

Large exports have been going to China, almost \$8,000,000 worth for the first five months of 1944. A year ago there were no shipments because of lack of facilities for the transportation of supplies.

The tremendous increase of shipments results largely from the diminution of the German U-boat menace and from the increase in merchant shipping

tonnage which has become available. In the last few months munitions of war have had comparatively unrestrained movement from stockpiles in Canada to all the distant battle fronts of the world.

Canada is now the third largest trading nation in the world, but only 20% of its present exports are normal and stable non-war trade. Such exports, valued at \$600,000,000 in 1943, are continuing despite wartime restrictions. It is on them that much of the structure of Canada's post-war trade will be founded.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has set up an export planning division to work out export programs for various classes of non-war goods as they become available and to make certain that each program has the approval of the industry concerned. This division will co-operate with the Department of Munitions and Supply and Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Estimates are being increased by \$300,000 this year to strengthen the Trade and Commerce Department's commercial intelligence service by reinforcing trade promotion forces abroad. Instead of four commodity divisions, the department will have 11. Each division will be headed by a specialist who knows manufacturers and producers intimately and who can give advice on shipping, marketing and all aspects of foreign trade.

The Canadian Export Board will not regulate normal commercial activity, but will deal with government-to-government transactions, such as those taking place under Mutual Aid agreements which cannot be handled through regular commercial channels.

A new division to study imports is also being set up to study Canada's needs for raw materials from other countries. Hence 12 more trade commissioners will be appointed in 1944.



198,230 tons of scrap iron and steel and thousands of tons of essential war materials were collected and disposed of in May. This did not include work by voluntary committees.

Facts and Figures

ARMED FORCES

STRENGTH—761,000

(more than)

Pre-war	Present
Navy 1,700	80,000 (75,500 men, 4,500 women)
Army 4,500	478,000 (465,000 men, 13,000 women)
Air Force 4,000	203,000 (189,000 men, 14,000 women)
Total 10,200	761,000 (729,500 men, 31,500 women)

CASUALTIES—37,673

ARMY AS AT MAY 31, 1944

Killed or died (i.e., killed in action, died of wounds, died of injuries, died while prisoner of war and all other fatal casualties except those presumed dead or deaths from natural causes)	5,483
Presumed dead	202
Died of natural causes	1,108

TOTAL DEATHS 6,793

Currently missing	430
Currently prisoners of war or interned*	3,629
Wounded (not including wounded prisoners of war and those died of wounds) . .	10,837

TOTAL CASUALTIES* 21,689

* The figure for prisoners of war does not include those who have been repatriated or have escaped.

AIR FORCE TO MAY 31, 1944

Fatalities	4,566
Missing	2,906
Presumed dead	4,517
Prisoners of war	1,479
Interned	20
Seriously wounded or injured .	829
TOTAL	14,317

NAVY TO MAY 29, 1944

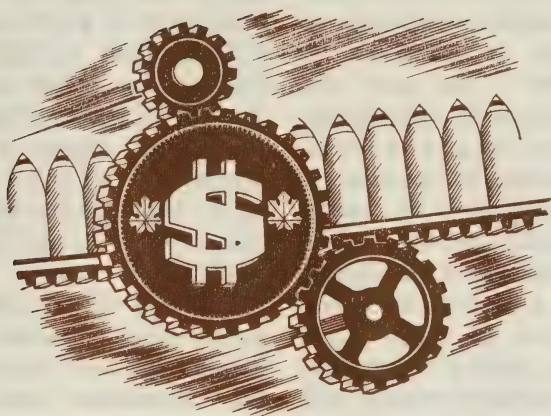
Killed on active service	980
Other deaths	166

TOTAL DEATHS 1,146

Wounded or injured	184
Prisoners of war	8
Missing	329

TOTAL CASUALTIES 1,667

FINANCE



CANADA'S sixth wartime budget presented to the House of Commons on June 26, 1944, proposed no changes in basic tax rates on either individual incomes or corporate incomes and excess profits. Revisions of the acts, however, will affect in some measure most individuals and businesses. Other changes proposed—in customs duties and the war exchange tax—are of chief interest to agriculture.

Personal Income Tax

The compulsory savings feature of the personal income tax is suspended from July 1 for two reasons.

First, the belief was prevalent that high rates of deduction for tax and savings were a contributing factor to absenteeism and unwillingness to work overtime and thus were an adverse effect on production. The savings part of the tax had been misunderstood by many taxpayers who did not make the distinction in their minds that such savings were refundable after the war whereas taxes were not. Secondly, compulsory savings were not as flexible a form of borrowing from the public as voluntary savings and meant hardships in some circumstances.

The need for saving in the present year is not less. On the

contrary more will have to be raised by public borrowing than last year. The Government must rely on voluntary savings to replace the \$110,000,000 to \$115,000,000 a year which will be relinquished by the change.

The other changes in the individual income tax are changes in detail designed to relieve cases of special hardship. It was recommended that a special commission be appointed to investigate taxation of life annuities and similar kinds of income, and cases of hardship arising from combined income tax and succession duty in the case of the death of the chief shareholder of a private company with a large earned surplus.

The government felt that there was no justification for reducing tax rates at the present stage of the war. Considering the fixed tax, without the compulsory savings part, Canadians in the lower income groups are not taxed more heavily than the people of other countries.

On the basis of non-refundable taxes, single persons in the United States earning from \$500 to \$1,000 are more highly taxed than in Canada; at higher in-

comes the Canadian taxes are higher. Married persons without dependents and with incomes from \$500 to \$1,500 are more highly taxed in the United States; from \$1,500 up, Canadian taxes become higher. In the United States, a married person with two children pays a higher tax than a similar Canadian until the income rises above \$1,600.

For each of the three categories—single, married with no dependents and married with two dependents—and for all levels of earned income up to \$2,000 at least, the fixed or non-refundable income taxes payable in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand are substantially higher than in Canada.

Corporation Income Tax, Excess Profits Tax

No amendments to corporation income and excess profits taxes were proposed that will affect current revenues from taxes on business profits in any but a minor way. The changes are designed to give assurance to business of the conditions under which it will operate in post-war years and to facilitate the expansion of industry after the war.

Finance Minister Ilsley said:

"This is no time to begin the execution, as distinguished from the making of post-war plans. There is other work for every pair of hands at the moment. I am concerned only with clearing away some of the uncertainties of fiscal policy—opening the way for business firms, both large and small, to proceed on as definite as possible a basis with the drawing up of plans for the post-war conversion and expansion of industry and trade on which employment after the war will depend. If the planning and designing can be done, the execution of the plans will come in good time."

Probably the most significant change is that business firms will be allowed, for both excess profits and corporate income taxes, to charge their losses in any one year back to the profits in the preceding year and forward to the succeeding three years. This brings Canada's policy on these taxes more in line with the policies of the United Kingdom and the United States.

Other changes are designed to aid further the expansion of industry after the war and to remove some anomalies. Research expenditure is to be allowed as a deduction. Concessions are made regarding expenditures on maintenance and repairs. Loans may be obtained under certain circumstances on

the security of the refundable tax under the excess profits tax, where the funds are to be used for conversion of plant to post-war use.

In the Succession Duty Act and the Special War Revenue Act, only minor changes are contemplated, mainly administrative in character. There are to be no changes in the excise duties on liquor and tobacco.

Customs Tariff, War Exchange Tax

There are no proposals for comprehensive alterations in the tariff structure, since alterations could not have much immediate effect on the scope or direction of external trade. However, an attempt was made to give concrete evidence of the direction which the government is endeavoring to follow in the formulation of post-war commercial policy. Important changes in customs tariffs and the war exchange tax on agricultural implements are proposed in order to give farmers some assurance in respect of conditions under which they may expect to operate after the war.

Discussing the government's

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Total for five fiscal years 1939-40 to 1943-44 (1)

Revenue	Amount (\$000,000)	Ratio to:	
		War Expenditure	All Expenditure
		%	%
Personal income tax (2) including national defence tax...	1,793	17.0	13.2
Corporate income tax.....	1,055	10.0	7.8
Excess profits tax (2).....	1,082	10.2	8.0
Tax on interest, dividends, rents and royalties.....	107	1.0	0.8
All income taxes (2).....	4,037	38.2	29.8
All tax revenues (2).....	7,336	69.5	54.1
Total revenue (2).....	8,098	76.7	59.7
Expenditure			
War Expenditure.....	10,559	100.0	77.9
Total expenditure.....	13,563	128.4	100.0

- (1) Fiscal years ended March 31. The figures for 1943-44 are not final, but are those given in the budget speech of June 26, 1944.
 (2) Including refundable taxes.

trade and tariff policy, Mr. Ilsley said:

"The government continues... to have the most lively appreciation of the importance to this country, and, indeed, to all other trading countries, of entering a post-war world which has been freed or is assuredly being freed not only from the extraordinary wartime restrictions on trade, but also from the high tariffs, quotas, import licensing and other restrictive and discriminatory trade practices which so paralysed and dwarfed world trade in the inter-war years. As the time approaches when we and other countries must convert our produc-

tive resources to the purposes of peaceful prosperity, it becomes increasingly important that we should be able, in agreement with others, to set out the broad pattern of post-war trade policy, so that producers may know toward what markets they may orient their post-war plans."

All customs duties on agricultural implements and parts will be removed, without waiting for the completion of reciprocal arrangements with other countries. Orders-in-council have been passed exempting imported agri-

cultural implements and machinery, and imported materials and components for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, from the war exchange tax.

These two changes will not increase the supply of such implements coming from the United States. They may result in decreased prices, as the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will amend its order on ceiling prices for agricultural implements to give effect to any decrease in cost.

Customs duties on some other goods were amended to remove anomalies and facilitate administration.

War Exchange Conservation Act

Schedule I of the War Exchange Conservation Act, which prohibited the importation of a long list of articles from the United States, is to be repealed on August 1, 1944. These severe restrictions on imports were necessary at the beginning of the war to protect Canada's foreign exchange position. Now that the position has improved substantially there is no further need for this type of emergency trade regulation.

Government Accounts and Financing

The estimated total deficit for 1943-44 is larger than the total deficit for 1942-43. The estimates for the fiscal year 1944-45 forecast a decline in both revenue and expenditures and a smaller budgetary deficit.

Although it is expected there will be a decrease in the budgetary deficit for 1944-45, the cash deficiency is likely to be greater. Total cash requirements for 1943-44 were estimated at \$5,841,000,000, and revenues and receipts at \$2,906,000,000 leaving \$2,935,000,000 that had to be covered by borrowing and a drawing down of cash balances. This was in contrast to a budgetary deficit of \$2,659,000,000.

It is impossible at this stage of the war to forecast with any degree of accuracy total expenditures for the present fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1945, but even if expenditures chargeable to the budget should prove to be lower than those of 1943-44, cash requirements are likely to be some \$200,000,000 in excess of those of 1943-44, which means something more than \$6,000,000,000.

Considering lowered revenues, these cash requirements will

The following tabulation shows revenues and expenditures since 1939, including estimates for 1943-44 and the budget forecast for 1944-45:

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Millions of Dollars				(Estimated)	(Budget)
War Expenditures:						
Army.....	68	383	511	1,038	1,335	1,535
Navy.....	11	88	129	210	370	410
Air Force.....	33	176	371	617	923	1,090
Dept. of Munitions and Supply.....		80	253	679	725	183
War Services Dept.....		2	3	9	15	16
Miscellaneous Depts.....	6	23	73	171	344	416
United Nations financial assistance (budgetary).....				1,000(1)	913(2)	800(2)
TOTAL WAR.....	118	752	1,340	3,724	4,625	4,450
Other Govt. Expenditures	563	498	545	663	736	702
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	681	1,250	1,885	4,387	5,360	5,152
TOTAL REVENUES (3)...	562	872	1,489	2,249	2,701	2,617
Over-all deficit.....	119	378	396	2,138	2,659	2,535
Total revenue to total expenditure.....	82%	70%	79%	51%	50%	51%
U.K. financial assistance (non-budgetary) (1)...	104	361	1,053

(1) Financial assistance in 1942-43 provided for in budget and included in war costs. In previous years assistance to the United Kingdom was provided outside the budget as it involved investment or debt redemption rather than expenditures.

(2) Mutual Aid Act to provide United Nations war equipment, war materials, food.

(3) Net after refundable taxes deducted.

mean a need to borrow an estimated \$320,000,000 more than last year. This amount will have to come chiefly from individuals through voluntary saving.

The gross unmatured funded debt is estimated to have been \$10,689,000,000 at March 31, 1944. Of this amount 97% was held in Canada. The net debt at the same date was

\$8,842,000,000. The annual interest charge on the funded debt was \$274,000,000 or an average rate of 2.57%. On March 31, 1939, the average rate of interest was 3.52%. In addition to the funded debt, there are \$699,000,000 of Dominion guaranteed bonds and debentures outstanding.

In the last five years, while the funded debt has increased slight-

ly more than three times, the average rate of interest has declined from 3.52% to 2.57%, and the annual interest charges have risen $2\frac{1}{4}$ times. The net interest charges have increased only by a much smaller amount. The share of the debt payable outside the country has fallen from 26% to scarcely more than 3%, and there are no tax-exempt bonds. The new borrowing is distributed very widely, so the interest on the public debt will be paid to probably not less than 60% of the income-earners of the country.

In the five years from 1914 to 1919, the debt increased nearly seven times, but because the average rate rose from 3.579% to 5.022% the annual interest charges rose more than nine times. About one-third of the debt was payable outside Canada, and a substantial part of the debt was in tax-exempt securities.

General Economic Review

The whole of the last fiscal year was marked by high and sustained levels of production and employment. The employment index on April 1, 1944, was at almost exactly the same level as on April 1, 1943, despite

withdrawals to the armed forces. This is a condition which it was said may be expected to persist.

The national income in 1943-44 was estimated at roughly 12% higher than in the preceding fiscal year. Much the largest increase relatively was in farm incomes. Salaries and wages were up more moderately, while investors' income experienced still smaller increases. In contrast, rising costs were bringing about a decrease in corporate profits.

Consumer spending also increased through the year and was in part reflected in an increase in retail sales which was most marked in country stores. It was reflected also in increased revenue from some of the luxury and quasi-luxury taxes.

Prices rose, and the cost-of-living index moved up $1\frac{1}{2}$ points during the year, although on April 1, 1944, it had fallen somewhat from the higher levels established in the fall of 1943.

The finance minister reaffirmed the government's policy of price and wage control. He also stressed the importance of increased voluntary saving, and in concluding the budget speech said:

"It is on an increase in personal savings and on the work of the war finance organization in mobilizing those savings that we must rely. Borrowing the personal savings of individuals for the temporary use of the nation at war is the only type of borrowing which will relieve rather than increase the inflationary pressures which are continuously at work. The trend of personal incomes is still upward, and, despite taxation, the excess of personal disposal income over the cost of necessary wartime living standards is greater than ever before."

Sixth Victory Loan

Canada's sixth Victory loan campaign took place from April 24 to May 13, 1944. This loan was the eighth public issue since the start of the war and it attained new records in three ways: In the total amount of bonds sold, \$1,407,576,650; in the new high of 3,077,123 applications; and in the dollar amount of \$643,690,700 sales to individuals.

The total amount of bonds sold in the sixth loan consisted entirely of cash sales and did not involve the issue of any new bonds against the surrender of

maturing securities. Cash sales to individuals have increased to nearly five times the first war loan of January, 1940, as follows:

	Loans	Amount in Millions
War—		\$
First.....		132.0
Second.....		113.0
Victory—		
First.....		279.5
Second.....		335.6
Third.....		374.6
Fourth.....		529.5
Fifth.....		599.7
Sixth.....		643.7

The number of subscriptions have multiplied almost 17-fold, increasing from 178,363 in the first war loan, to 3,077,123 for the sixth Victory loan.

The objective for the sixth loan was set at \$1,200,000,000, the same as the fifth loan of October-November, 1943, and was oversubscribed by \$207,576,650, an excess of \$32,584,400 in cash sales over the previous loan. This objective was split between individuals, and business firms and corporations.

	Objective of 6th Loan	Results of 6th Loan	Number of applications
Business firms and corporations....	\$675,000,000	\$763,885,950	6,522
Individuals (1)...	525,000,000	643,690,700	3,070,601
TOTAL.....	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,407,576,650	3,077,123

(1) Consists of all investors covered in the general canvass and payroll savings canvass.

Costs in connection with the sixth Victory loan, while at present incomplete, are expected not to exceed 88 cents for each \$100 of bonds sold. Costs of issue on the first Victory loan, in June 1941, were just over 1%, but costs on all issues since that time have been less than 1%.

Armed Forces

Applications from members

of the armed forces show a large increase over the fifth loan. Total applications increased by almost 20% while the total amount subscribed surpassed that of the last loan by more than \$10,000,000.

Both the number of applications and amount from forces overseas were more than doubled as shown in the following tabulation:

	6th Victory Loan		5th Victory Loan	
	Applications	Amount	Applications	Amount
Army.....	257,303	\$24,687,350	199,350	\$18,346,350
Air Force....	147,264	17,535,200	143,322	14,908,250
Navy.....	57,121	5,603,700	43,815	4,251,450
TOTAL....	461,688	\$47,826,250	386,487	\$37,506,050
Overseas				
Forces....	141,510	\$13,383,550	69,006	\$ 6,033,150
(Included in above)				

Applications for loans are divided into two broad classes, "Individuals" and "Non-Individuals". The first involves two sub-divisions described as "Special Names" and "General and Payroll Canvasses." The amounts show for special names represent applications received in the special names canvass from individuals believed to be capable of buying \$25,000 or

more of bonds at the time of each loan. The amounts shown for general and payroll canvasses represent the combined total of applications received in these canvasses.

The non-individual class represents all applications received in the special names canvass with the exception of applications from individuals covered in the special names canvass.

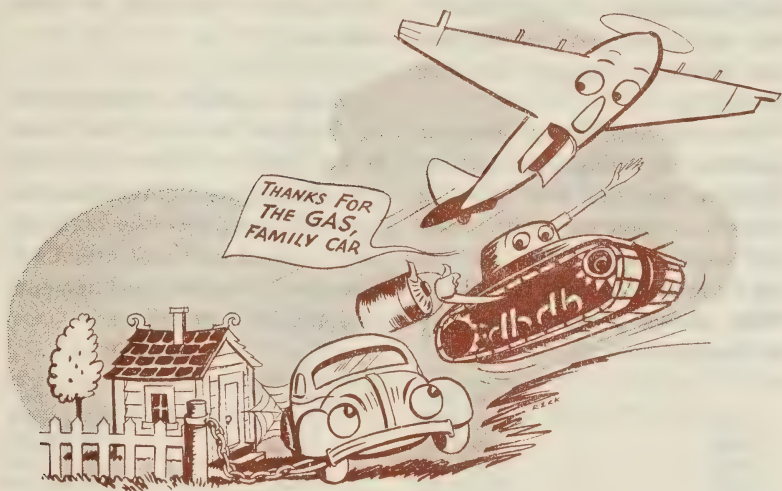
ESTIMATED DERIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AT TIME OF ISSUE OF FIFTH AND SIXTH VICTORY LOANS

ITEM	(Dollar figures in Millions)			
	FIFTH LOAN			SIXTH LOAN (2)
	Cash	Conversion	Total	Cash
All applications.....	1,375.0	195.6	1,570.6	1,407.6
(a) Individuals (1).....	626.6	44.7	671.3	668.1
(b) Non-Individuals.....	748.4	150.9	899.3	739.5
Applications from Individuals				
(a) Special Names.....	26.9	2.5	29.4	24.4
(b) General and Payroll Canvassess (1).....	599.7	42.2	641.9	643.7
Applications from Non-Individuals				
(a) Banks—Own Account.....	nil	139.7	139.7	nil
(i) Bank of Canada.....	nil	72.0	72.0	nil
(ii) Chartered Banks.....	nil	67.7	67.7	nil
(b) Government accounts.....	78.8	2.4	81.2	80.6
(i) Federal.....	22.4	2.2	24.6	25.7
(ii) Provincial.....	32.6	0.1	32.7	36.1
(iii) Municipal and School...	23.8	0.1	23.9	18.8
(c) Insurance Companies, Pension Funds, etc., and Savings Banks.....	197.7	4.7	202.4	200.0
(i) Life Ins. Companies....	168.7	3.4	172.1	167.9
(ii) All Other Insurance Companies.....	13.3	0.6	13.9	13.0
(iii) Associations, Unions, Pension and Benevolent Funds.....	10.8	0.7	11.5	13.8
(iv) Quebec Savings Banks...	4.9	nil	4.9	5.3
(d) Miscellaneous.....	471.9	4.1	476.0	458.9
(i) Mining Companies.....	48.3	nil	48.3	46.4
(ii) Trust Companies, Investment Trusts, Mortgages and Loan Companies, and Real Estate Companies.....	19.2	0.1	19.3	18.7
(iii) Colleges, Churches, Hospitals, and Charitable Organizations.....	3.8	0.4	4.2	5.1
(iv) All Others, being practically all subscriptions from Business Firms and Corporations.....	400.6	3.6	404.2	388.7

(1) General Canvass which forms part of this total includes small commercial and small non-profit bodies. Aggregate subscriptions from these bodies would relatively be a small part of total.

(2) Figures subject to final verification.

GASOLINE—THE VITAL WEAPON



GASOLINE may well be called the strongest single weapon of this mechanical war. To move an armored division one mile requires 2,000 gallons, and a fleet of 5,000 bombers and escort fighters raiding Germany uses up 5,250,000 gallons of high test aviation gasoline.

Canada could not become the hub of the world's largest air training plan without sending Canadian consumption of aviation fuel to staggering heights. For instance, in one 30-day period, aircraft operated by the

Royal Canadian Air Force in Canada and Newfoundland consumed an average of 548,000 gallons daily.

Although Canada must provide all the fuels required for its expanding navy, which consumes more than 2,150,000 gallons each week; for its bombers leaving Labrador and Newfoundland for the United Kingdom and for those leaving Edmonton for Russia; although the Dominion must fuel aircraft operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the

convoys leaving its shores, the army, war factories, agricultural machinery for food production, and essential transportation—not one aircraft, ship or machine tool has been stopped for lack of fuel.

The consumption of aviation gasoline, including exports from Canada, for the five calendar years commencing with 1939 and ending with 1943, and for the 12 months ending March 31, 1944, shows a spectacular 34-fold increase:

	Gallons
1939	5,453,980
1940	12,661,425
1941	57,181,005
1942	119,740,110
1943	173,208,910
1944 (year ended March 31)	176,298,570

Pre-invasion estimates of the export of Canadian aviation gasoline for the entire year 1944 are approximately four times the exports of last year.

Canada is dependent on outside sources for 85% of its petroleum requirements, 60% of which must be brought in by ocean tanker, transportation which has been in short supply since 1941. The Dominion is drawing on the same sources, inventories and transportation facilities as its

allies, and the sources of crude oil supply are dwindling. Meanwhile invasion warfare is making ever greater demands on these sources.

Motor gasoline consumption in Canada for the four years from 1941 to March 31, 1944, for all purposes, including the armed forces, the Alaska Highway, agricultural and other war essentials totalled the huge sum of 3,428,354,440 gallons:

Year ended March 31	Gallons
1941	882,216,930
1942	944,178,060
1943	787,710,630
1944	814,248,820

This covered a period of great war developments. Trucks and equipment were serviced for the construction of more than 120 additional airports for the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F., many far removed from rail heads. Also the trucks and equipment for the Alaska Highway and a greatly increased truck haulage of materials from widely scattered war plants were fuelled. All this was done, and at the same time, largely as a result of civilian rationing, the consumption of motor gasoline in the last two years was reduced

slightly under that for the year 1939, which totalled 824,997,390 gallons.

In the first eight days alone of the invasion campaign allied aircraft flew 56,000 sorties. In the 54 days preceding invasion more than 200,000,000 gallons of aviation fuel were consumed in anti-Axis bombing. To supply 500,000 European invasion troops for one week requires more than 25,000,000 gallons of petroleum products. Many thousands of oil-burning warships and landing barges are shuttling

ceaselessly across the English Channel. Tanks, trucks, mobile artillery, tractors, ambulances in fantastic numbers are in action.

Every barrel of petroleum products which can be saved means just that much more for allied battlefronts and the transportation necessary to get war materials on hand on time. Every gallon of gasoline conserved at home is another gallon for the planes and mechanized equipment of Canadian fighters in foreign fields and skies.



MERCHANT NAVY

Canadian merchant seamen's identity certificates issued.....	32,867
Total personnel of ships of Canadian registry and Canadian seamen serving on other ships, missing or lost at sea as a result of enemy action:	
On Canadian vessels.....	628
On other vessels.....	366
	<hr/> 994
Canadian merchant seamen prisoners of war:	
Personnel of ships of Canadian registry detained by the enemy.....	129
Canadian seamen detained by the enemy while serving in ships of other than Canadian registry.....	55
	<hr/> 184
Died in captivity.....	1
Repatriated to United Kingdom and Canada.....	39
	<hr/> 40
	<hr/> 144
TOTAL STILL DETAINED.....	144
In European theatre of war.....	128
In other theatres of war.....	16

MUNITIONS



REPORTS received from the armies, navies and air forces of all the United Nations using Canadian-made equipment indicate that this equipment is equal to, and in some instances better than, that produced any place in the world. The production per capita in Canada compares favorably with that of any of the other United Nations.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, estimated total value of Canadian war production, including value of deliveries on orders placed abroad, war construction, capital expenditures, was \$3,435,000,000.

The dollar volume of Canadian production of war stores, exclusive of food supplies and metals, is expected to decline approximately 3% during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, from the peak year of 1943-44, but the actual physical volume will be decidedly greater than for 1943-44. This result is accounted for by an increase in efficiency and by conservation measures introduced by manufacturers in co-operation with their workers.

Because of the manpower situation the production program will be accomplished with a

reduction in the staff of workers in war plants of about 70,000. This is largely possible because of one of the most comprehensive training programs in the history of Canada conducted by universities and vocational schools in collaboration with manufacturers.

Actually savings amounting to millions of dollars have been effected through the suggestions of war workers themselves, brought about partly through labour-management production committees. In the last 18 months more than 200 such committees have been established in leading Canadian industries, and the number is steadily increasing. Many are planning to continue their activities after the war.

A constantly changing munitions program is inevitable during the present war days. Items

in urgent demand a few months ago are now required in limited quantities only, while other items on which production had been discontinued or greatly reduced are wanted in tremendous volume and needed urgently to carry the invasion of western Europe to a victorious end.

Canada's war program has been a constantly changing program during the last 12 months and will continue to be so for the balance of the war. As the scene shifts from the European theatre to the Pacific theatre, those changes are likely to be more drastic.

As an indication that the Canadian armed forces have been well provided with the necessary tools of war, here is how Canada's war output was distributed in the last two years and how forecasts indicate it will be distributed for 1944-45:

	For Canadian Armed Forces	For United States Armed Forces	For United Kingdom and Other Allies
1942-43	36%	19%	45%
1943-44	37%	11%	52%
1944-45	24%	8%	68%

A great deal of the increase in the output which has gone to the United Kingdom and other countries has resulted from the

substantial help that Canada has given to the Soviet Union and China as well as to the United Kingdom.

PRODUCTION IN 1943 INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

Aircraft	4,133
Armored fighting vehicles	15,500
Mechanical transport	175,000
Army and Navy artillery gun barrels, carriages and mountings	45,000
Machine guns, rifles and other small arms ...	580,000
Gun ammunition and other projectiles (rounds)	30,000,000
Small arms ammunition (rounds)	1,500,000,000
Chemicals and explosives (pounds)	1,000,000,000
Cargo vessels:	
Number	150
Deadweight tons	1,478,000
Naval vessels	100
Instruments and communications equipment ..	\$180,000,000
Defence and other construction projects, in- cluding housing	\$194,000,000

Shipbuilding.—The peak of Canada's shipbuilding program was reached in the last fiscal year when vessels worth \$414,000,000 were produced. The dollar value of the 1944-45 program is expected to shrink more than 15% because of a change-over to ships of more difficult types from the building standpoint and because the production of certain types of naval vessels is ample to meet all requirements. However, new type landing, maintenance and other ships are quickly filling Canada's capacity, and present indications are that maximum output from Canadian shipyards will be required until the end of 1945. During that period the types will change considerably.

Aircraft.—Production of aircraft is likely to reach an all-time peak in value in 1944-45 with an increase of about 10% over last year. While the number of planes produced will be smaller, the weight will be considerably more because of a transfer of effort from trainer to heavier combat planes. Planes at present are undergoing major modifications.

Military Vehicles.—By the end of June, 1944, Canada had produced \$2,000,000,000 worth of war vehicles. As the nation's greatest single production job, the output totals 650,000 units, including 25,000 universal carriers, now rolling off the assembly lines at a rate of more than

725 a month, and 6,000 armored vehicles such as scout and reconnaissance cars, armored cars and snowmobiles. The grand total includes 3,500 tanks and self-propelled gun mounts. Of the latter nearly 150 a month are being made. Already many thousands of the various units have been in active service on the shores of France, on the sands of Africa, in Italian hills and in the jungles of the South Pacific.

In addition to the 650,000 war vehicles, Canada is also providing substantial quantities of railroad equipment for the United Nations under Mutual Aid. Two thousand flat cars will be made for Russia, and for that country Canada has already rolled 40,000 tons of rails. An order for 145 locomotives for India has been completed, and a second contract calls for the delivery of many more. Orders have been placed with Canadian car and locomotive builders by the Indian government for some thousands of other items of rolling stock. Other large India contracts call for 75,000 components such as axle boxes, buffers, draft casings and couplings.

The volume of mechanical transport and armored fighting vehicles will be virtually the

same as last year and is limited only by the availability of men and certain critical materials. At mid-June, 1944, there was in storage in Canada considerably less than one month's output. At one time last year the production of about seven months was in storage.

Guns and Small Arms.—

The most drastic reductions in production occur in all types of guns, including small arms. The production of these items this year will be reduced by slightly more than 25% compared with last year. Previous production in large quantities assured the fighting forces of sufficient supplies for their operations so far.

Ammunition. — There will be an increase of about 40% over last year in the production of small arms ammunition.

In heavy ammunition there will be an increase of 20% over all former peaks because production was scaled down in the last quarter of 1943 to approximately 50% of the former peak. Heavy ammunition has the highest priority—coupled with landing barges—in the entire program. Eighteen plants whose production had virtually ceased are

being reopened, and will reach their maximum production as quickly as possible.

Chemicals and Explosives.

—This year there will be an increase of more than 20% over its former peak, attained in 1943, in the chemical and explosives filling program.

Instruments and Signals.

—In the present year the production of instruments and sig-

nals equipment will be nearly 25% more than it was last year. In the month of May the production of radar, radio and other communications equipment reached the peak of more than \$20,000,000. The pre-war peak business of this industry was about \$1,000,000 a month.

Miscellaneous. — Miscellaneous

equipment, including clothing and many other items, shows a decline of 20% from last year.



Canadian reinforcements move up sandy Norman coast to consolidate beach head.

MUTUAL AID



"It so happens that Canada is one of the few nations on the face of the earth which today have an exportable surplus of munitions of war. That is because of our natural resources, because of our geographical position, because of the way in which farmers, industry, management and government have combined to make those resources available when they were needed to make the utmost contribution to the allied cause."

BROOKE CLAXTON, *Parliamentary Assistant to the President of the Privy Council.*

MUTUAL Aid is Canada's method of sending war supplies where they are most needed. Such supplies include not only war equipment but raw materials and foodstuffs.

Canada's Mutual Aid Act is based on a realization that the provision of materials to the common cause is no less vital and no less a duty than the provision of fighting men. Supplies are distributed to the United Nations on the basis of

strategic need. Each nation needing Canadian war supplies pays for as much as it can. The remainder of the supplies required is delivered under Mutual Aid.

The Mutual Aid Act was passed on May 20, 1943, when Canada had been at war for more than 3½ years and had already extended financial aid in excess of \$2,700,000,000 to the United Kingdom and its allies to purchase Canadian supplies.

Under Mutual Aid Canada gives no money or credit to other countries. Aid is in terms of Canadian goods and services, but only those goods and services which Canada decides it can and should supply. The actual money voted to the Mutual Aid Board by Parliament each year goes to Canadians for their services and their products.

The act provided for the distribution of war supplies to the United Nations to the value of \$1,000,000,000. Up to March 31, 1944, total Mutual Aid expenditures were as follows:

United Kingdom....	\$723,753,786
*Soviet Union.....	23,282,292
*Australia.....	20,959,845
*China.....	4,101,587
West Indies.....	874,478
India.....	482,192

TOTAL.....	\$773,454,184
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Expenditures for war supplies held by the Mutual Aid Board in transit or in storage, to be transferred to recipient countries in future.....	\$139,123,563
Expenditures for administration.....	25,472

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$912,603,220
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* These figures represent the accounts actually paid up to March 31. The value of shipments up to that date substantially exceeds the accounts paid in the case of Russia, Australia and China.

For the Fighting French two French light cruisers have been refitted with Canadian anti-aircraft guns. Provision is being made to supply a substantial volume of supplies for the army, navy and civilian personnel of the Fighting French. Completion of such transactions falls within the year which began April 1, 1944. Since the process of supply is a continuous one, a considerable volume of other orders, placed and in various stages of execution at March 31, 1944, falls also within this category.

The appropriation for Mutual Aid for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, as voted on June 13, 1944, is \$800,000,000, which includes Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, fixed at \$77,000,000.

Canada's first order from U.N.R.R.A. for international relief supplies, amounting to \$4,709,431, was for 20,050 short tons of agricultural machinery to be delivered in 1945. Other relief supply orders being discussed by U.N.R.R.A. and the Canadian government are for 20,000,000 pounds of fish, more than 60,000,000 pounds of soap

and about \$6,000,000 of woollen outer clothing. Placing of such orders is handled by the U.N.R.R.A. procurement division of the Mutual Aid Board.

In the agreements which the nations receiving Mutual Aid have concluded with Canada there is provision for Canada to receive such reciprocal aid as may be determined from time to time in the light of the developments of the war. Just as Mutual Aid is provided only to the extent that the country concerned is unable to provide Canadian dollars for its requirements, so no reciprocal aid is sought where Canada is able to buy what is needed. So far Canada has had funds to pay for Canadian requirements in the countries receiving Mutual Aid and therefore the reciprocal aid clause has not been used.

The United Kingdom on its own initiative has given Canada reciprocal aid in the form of six destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy and has announced its intention to provide Canada with two cruisers and other ships in the near future. The United Kingdom since early in the war has been providing without charge the armament for many of Canada's merchant ships.

The United States has needed no help from Canada under Mutual Aid. Neither has Canada received any assistance for itself under United States Lend-Lease.

In the first three years of the war the flow of Canadian war supplies to the United Nations was assured by providing the United Kingdom with the Canadian dollars necessary to pay for these supplies. Countries in the British Commonwealth and also the Soviet Union have, through the United Kingdom, received substantial amounts of Canadian war supplies in this way.

Several methods of extending financial aid were used. The most important were:

The buying back or "repatriation" of British-held Canadian securities (private, Canadian government and Canadian National Railways securities) amounting to about \$800,000,000.

Consolidation of the major part of accumulated sterling balances in London, amounting to \$700,000,000, into a loan to the United Kingdom, interest free for the duration of the war.

A contribution of \$1,000,000,000 placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in Canada for the purchase of Canadian war supplies.

Assumption of the ownership of United Kingdom interests in Canadian war plants amounting to about

\$200,000,000. During Canada's period of industrial expansion, the British government provided capital for the construction and equipment of many factories in Canada producing munitions for the British forces.

There are two important distinctions between Mutual Aid and the previous methods used by Canada in assisting allied nations to obtain Canadian supplies. In the first place, the previous arrangements were made with the United Kingdom only. Canada assisted the United Kingdom to obtain Canadian dollars to purchase British requirements in Canada, to purchase some supplies in Canada to be turned over to Russia and to other countries, and also Canadian dollars which the United Kingdom, as the holder of the sterling area pool of dollars, made available to Australia, India and other nations of the sterling area to enable them to buy in Canada. Under Mutual Aid, however, Canada offers assistance directly to the various nations needing assistance to obtain Canadian supplies. Russia, Australia, China and the Free French present their requests for aid directly to Canada, and Canada turns over the supplies directly to them. There is then no doubt as to the

Canadian origin of the supplies, and the Canadian source of the assistance is thus made clear.

In the second place, all the earlier measures were financial, while Mutual Aid is in physical terms. Formerly Canada provided the United Kingdom—and indirectly other nations—with money to buy war supplies in Canada. Now under Mutual Aid Canada provides the United Kingdom and the other nations with the actual war supplies which they need. Canada contributes planes, tanks and ships, wheat, bacon and lumber, to its fighting allies—just as it provides the services of its navy, army and air force in the common cause. The financing of Mutual Aid is wholly a domestic affair.

Mutual Aid has been devised for the benefit of the United Nations, but at the same time Canada is directly benefiting from this policy.

Under Mutual Aid, Canadian goods are moving into almost every corner of the globe to strengthen the war effort and to sustain or relieve the distress of hundreds of millions of people in many nations. These goods are clearly identified as Canadian

by a distinctive maple leaf insignia. The value to Canada today and tomorrow of the good will so engendered is great and incalculable.

Only about 30% of Canada's total productive output goes to the Canadian forces; the remainder is sold or contributed to other United Nations. Thus the Mutual Aid program is helping to keep Canada's factories and farms producing at their maximum, helping to make use of Canada's natural resources, and helping to provide work for thousands of Canadians engaged in the production of vital war supplies.

Safeguards have been observed by the Mutual Aid Board to make certain that supplies furnished are for the "joint and effective prosecution of the war." The first action taken by the board in dealing with a request is to determine that the supplies are essential. Safeguards taken are of several types: General Mutual Aid agreements, examination by Canadian military authorities and other government departments and agencies, and consultation, where necessary, with British and United States authorities.

The broad general purposes for which the supplies are to be used are set out in Mutual Aid agreements which have been entered into separately with the United Kingdom, Australia, Russia, China and the Fighting French. These stipulate that Mutual Aid supplies must be used in the effective prosecution of the war and that they may not be transferred to any other country without Canadian consent; the recipient will continue to contribute to the defence of Canada and to provide such assistance in return as may be possible; the recipient will join in fostering the expansion of employment, production and consumption and commerce throughout the world with the object of contributing to fulfilment of the objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. Canada, in turn, undertakes to supply as Mutual Aid such war supplies as it is in a position to provide. The agreements signed with all countries are in substantially the same terms. They also cover the supplies shipped during the months before the agreements were signed.

Canada will not require the recipient government to redeliver to the government of

Canada any Mutual Aid supplies with these three exceptions:

1. Title to cargo ships remains with the government of Canada.
2. Supplies which at the end of hostilities in any major theatre have not yet reached their destination may revert to Canadian ownership.
3. In certain circumstances the Canadian government may request the transfer of specified types of supplies still serviceable at the end of the war to other uses, for relief purposes or for Canadian forces still serving overseas, and may also ask for the return to Canada of serviceable aircraft and automotive equipment if required for use at home.

Because Canada is unable to provide trained crews for all the ships being built in Canadian shipyards, while the United Kingdom has more crews available than ships, Mutual Aid has made it possible to bring together Canadian ships and British crews in the most effective use for the common cause of the United Nations.

United Kingdom.—The general Mutual Aid agreement between the governments of the United Kingdom and Canada was signed on February 11, 1944. Since the beginning of the war, however, much of Canada's productive capacity has been harnessed and expanded to meet the needs of the British armed forces and British civilian population. In the allocation of

Canadian production on the basis of strategic need during the year ended March 31, 1944, a large share of the total Mutual Aid supplies went to the United Kingdom. Large though this share was, the United Kingdom nevertheless bought and paid for more than it received under Mutual Aid.

Some of the war supplies shipped to the United Kingdom were diverted to other United Nations with the changing pattern of war. Some of these diversions occur in the course of actual military, naval or air operations when forces of several nations draw stores from a common pool. It is not possible to trace Mutual Aid supplies to their ultimate recipients.

The expenditures from the Mutual Aid appropriation on war supplies for the United Kingdom during the period ended March 31, 1944, excluding expenditures for supplies held in storage by the board, the majority of which will probably be transferred to the United Kingdom, amounted in total to \$723,754,000 up to March 31. This total is composed of the following sub-totals:

1. Munitions and military supplies, including ships:

Aircraft and parts.	\$ 34,532,000
Automotive equipment, mechanical transport...	81,139,000
Tanks, other fighting equipment..	43,522,000
Chemicals and explosives.....	12,275,000
Guns, small arms..	61,262,000
Shells and ammunition.....	80,341,000
Merchant vessels—	
Construction....	158,829,000
Repairs and servicing.....	219,000
Naval vessels and equipment.....	12,298,000
Miscellaneous equipment and stores.....	59,703,000
Base metals.....	3,097,000
Locomotives and railway rolling stock.....	822,000
Freight.....	6,681,000
	<hr/>
	\$554,720,000

2. Foodstuffs and farm products:

Bacon.....	\$ 83,947,000
Canned pork.....	3,603,000
Offals.....	981,000
Casings.....	279,000
Beef.....	803,000
Cheese.....	15,541,000
Butter.....	2,994,000
Eggs.....	5,251,000
Dehydrated vegetables.....	1,747,000
Fresh apples.....	1,252,000
Garden seeds.....	24,000
Forage crop seeds..	268,000
Poultry.....	93,000
Canned salmon....	5,711,000
Canned herring....	1,424,000
Frozen fish.....	434,000
Wheat.....	34,341,000
Flour.....	10,055,000
Linseed oil.....	286,000
	<hr/>
	\$169,034,000

TOTAL..... \$723,754,000

The United Kingdom has received from Canada an even larger total value of supplies and services for which the full amount was paid. Following are the estimated total expenditures of the United Kingdom in Canada for various purposes during the year ending March 31, 1944:

*Munitions and military supplies.....	\$ 353,000,000
Foodstuffs.....	252,000,000
Base metals.....	150,000,000
Lumber and other wood products....	96,000,000
Other Canadian exports.....	72,000,000
War services (including R.A.F. pay, naval expenditures, inspection, internment, etc.)..	101,000,000
Freight services and shipping.....	102,000,000
Other purposes.....	23,000,000

TOTAL..... \$1,149,000,000

* In addition, the United Kingdom bought munitions and military supplies with funds it had deposited in previous years in a working capital fund used to finance the production of munitions in Canada. The total balance of such transactions appears to be approximately \$90,000,000.

Soviet Union.—The Mutual Aid agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union was signed on February 11, 1944. Before the introduction of Mutual Aid substantial quantities of Canadian supplies had been made

available to Russia by the United Kingdom. Under the Mutual Aid Act Canada supplies goods directly and is a signatory of the third protocol which sets out the items to be supplied by the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Several non-protocol items have also been sent after consultation with the other signatories. Of special interest and importance has been the provision of service and repairs to Russian vessels in Canadian ports and the furnishing of complete lines of shell-making equipment.

Expenditures in Canada to March 31, 1944, on behalf of Mutual Aid for the Soviet Union total \$23,282,292 and include the following main categories:

Automotive equipment and mechanical transport.....	\$ 1,318,727
Chemicals and explosives.....	4,134,271
Pyrotechnics.....	22,050
Miscellaneous equipment and stores.....	2,981,401
Aluminum.....	6,821,200
Other base metals.....	3,951,449
Freight.....	119,242
*Wheat.....	222,616
*Flour.....	2,568,209
Repairs and servicing to Soviet ships.....	1,143,122
TOTAL.....	\$23,282,292

* Mutual Aid expenditures on wheat and flour commenced only in

December, 1943, when a special credit provided by Canada to the U.S.S.R. in September, 1942, for the purchase of wheat and flour had been fully utilized.

Fighting French.—The agreement between Canada and the Fighting French was signed on April 14, 1944. A substantial volume of supplies for the Fighting French army, navy and for essential civilian uses is now being made ready and will be included in the expenditures for the 1944-45 fiscal year.

Naval supplies already shipped or ready for shipment include anti-aircraft guns, Bren guns, Sten guns, rifles and mortars, all with the required ammunition, as well as clothing, signal equipment and a variety of machinery, machine tools and necessary stores. Two French light cruisers have already been refitted with Canadian-built 40-millimetre anti-aircraft guns.

Army requirements have been on a large scale. Canada has undertaken to supply several hundred thousand outfits of clothing for French troops, blankets, hospital equipment, motorcycles, trucks, hand tools, cutting tools, gauges and workshop equipment.

China.—The Mutual Aid agreement between Canada and China was signed on March 22, 1944. The first consignment of supplies has gone forward to India to augment the stockpile being built up by the allied military authorities for the day when land routes into China will again be available. Now the character of supplies reaching China must conform to the exigencies of air transport.

Special efforts are made to ship munitions complete in every detail and units so that each unit of munitions will equip units of the Chinese forces for immediate combat with the requisite quantities of guns, small arms, ammunition and vehicles. Supplies shipped include substantial quantities of six-pounder guns, anti-aircraft guns, Bren guns, Sten guns, signal and wireless equipment and vehicles.

The value of Mutual Aid shipments to China up to March 31:

	Estimated Value
Ammunition	\$ 3,243,375
Guns and accessories . .	3,775,225
Automotive vehicles . . .	1,502,612
Wireless equipment	464,592
Miscellaneous	146,245
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SUB-TOTAL	\$ 9,132,049
Estimated freight and shipping charges 10%	913,204
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$10,045,253

Australia.—The Mutual Aid agreement between Canada and Australia was signed on March 9, 1944. Before the war Australia bought from Canada several raw and manufactured products, including particularly wood and paper products, textiles products and metal products of various kinds. Many of these are still required for war uses. In addition to the needs of the armed forces, Australia's new war industry requires raw materials and semi-finished products from Canada. Canadian requirements from Australia, on the other hand, have not increased greatly as a consequence of the war. The excess of Australian wartime requirements in Canada over the purchases Canada makes is substantial and is composed of a large variety of essential supplies in addition to military equipment.

One of the largest items provided to Australia by Canada under Mutual Aid is the training of Australian airmen in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Australia's share of the training costs in Canada is in itself more than the total of all Canada's current purchases from Australia.

Canada is also furnishing shipping service to Australia under Mutual Aid. The supplies provided are carried in Canadian owned and operated ships as a Mutual Aid service.

The total funds actually paid from Mutual Aid on behalf of Australia up to March 31, 1944, amounted to \$20,959,845. Of this, \$13,651,707 was for air training services. The remaining \$7,308,137 was for goods procured through the Department of Munitions and Supply. The total value of the Mutual Aid furnished to Australia up to March 31, however, substantially exceeded the actual payments made by the board up to that date and amounted to \$28,011,238 as follows:

Aircraft and parts.....	\$ 966,658
Automotive equipment, mechanical transport.	6,799,742
Chemicals, explosives..	97,012
Guns and small arms..	1,112,317
Shells and ammunition	2,700
Naval vessels and equipment.....	57,800
Miscellaneous equipment.....	575,075
Aluminum.....	2,110
Other metals.....	213,117
Textiles, web equipment and other military requirements...	904,264
Steel.....	140,501
Timber.....	1,543,293
Freight, other charges.	1,944,942
	<hr/>
	\$14,359,531

Payment on behalf of Australia under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.....	13,651,707
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	\$28,011,238

New Zealand.—A Mutual Aid agreement between Canada and New Zealand was signed on June 28, 1944.

West Indies.—In general the British colonies have been regarded as part of the United Kingdom for the purpose of ascertaining, under Mutual Aid, the United Kingdom's essential requirements and its ability to pay in Canadian dollars. Because of the close relations between Canada and the West Indies and their dependence on Canada for a number of essential foodstuffs, Mutual Aid was extended directly to the islands and also to British Guiana and British Honduras. It is strategically necessary that these areas—in which several of the key naval bases of the Western Hemisphere are situated—should continue to obtain essential foods from Canada. Extension of Mutual Aid to them obviated the necessity for them to buy from the United Kingdom the Canadian dollars needed to purchase

supplies in excess of the value of the goods they furnish to Canada.

The Mutual Aid Board arranged to provide a substantial quantity of Canadian flour to the West Indies as Mutual Aid. The flour was allocated among the colonies in proportion to their population. Flour was considered to be much the most appropriate form for this aid to take, because all the colonies require flour from Canada, and it is one of the most essential of all items. The total amount of flour being made available in this way is 399,200 barrels, at a cost of \$2,714,560. The value of shipments up to March 31 was \$874,478.

India.—The supplies out of the Mutual Aid appropriation which have gone to India have been a part of a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat, which was offered to the government of India last winter on receipt of news of the serious famine situation in that country, especially in the province of Bengal.

The offer was made subject to the inevitable wartime reservations that shipping would have to be found to move the wheat. Up to the present it has not been

possible to obtain the amount of shipping required to move the entire gift over the long haul from Canada to India. Cargoes of Canadian wheat, however, have already reached India, and more will be moved as the occasion arises.

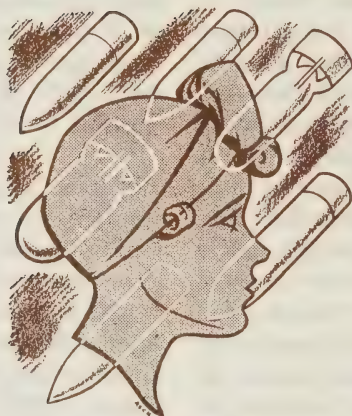
Shipments of wheat also go regularly at the rate of 15,000 tons a month to the people of enemy-occupied Greece as a gift of the Canadian people. Such shipments totalled 12,200,000 bushels from their inception in August, 1942, to May 31, 1944.

On June 5, 1944, the new prime minister of Greece expressed the gratitude of the Greek people for this "vital help" and said that without such shipments the Greek nation "would be threatened with total extinction." The food grown in Canada "is helping to save the life of a nation," he stated.

In addition, at least 1,000,000 pounds of salted fish—1,500,000 pounds if available stocks permit—will be sent to Greece by Canada this year, for which \$200,000 has been appropriated.

Large quantities of medical supplies of all kinds have also been sent by the Canadian Red Cross.

WOMEN



Voluntary Services.—An entirely new cross-section of Canadian communities has been tapped for volunteers during the war years—hundreds of Canadians have learned what social and communal work is. At the federal level there are many examples of this increased consciousness of co-operation. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has depended almost entirely on volunteers, both men and women, for the distribution of ration books; in price control volunteers have carried the major responsibility for interpretation; the National War

Finance Committee has been greatly aided by volunteers both in the sale of Victory bonds and war savings stamps; salvage and nutrition programs, too, have greatly depended on the willing laymen for their success; the National Film Board is using volunteers in increasing numbers to further community education; the Dependents' Board of Trustees has depended largely on volunteer liaison between the government and the community.

At the provincial level an increasing number of volunteer services is being used—wartime day nurseries, school-feeding pro-

jects, housing committees, public health departments, volunteer hospital aid, communal recreation—are but a few examples.

A great wealth of voluntary effort on the part of the women of Canada is being channelled into many vital activities through Women's Voluntary Services—a division of the Department of National War Services—which was set up in 1941.

Hundreds of such voluntary groups from coast to coast are doing a vital job in easing the strains of war and making the lives of service members at home and abroad more comfortable.

One centre has formed a group for recreational work in a military hospital. Another has formed a library music hour where music-loving military personnel may hear their favorite records. Another W.V.S. centre is establishing child care units for the children of service men. Under the supervision of trained workers these units are to be open one half day a week to permit service wives to have at least one free afternoon.

Most centres have organized and conducted Red Cross blood donor, salvage and war stamps drives. Some have done excel-

lent work in taking care of the local rooms registry to aid in placing war workers. In Vancouver volunteers became members of a price panel survey group to check prices of five commodities—every two weeks.

Day Nurseries.—Under the Dominion-provincial plan for wartime day nurseries, five kindergarten rooms in public schools have been reopened for the summer months in Ontario, three in Toronto and two in East York. These summer schools will take care of the children of kindergarten age who do not fit into day nurseries. Thus they will relieve the pressure on the latter.

A new day nursery has been opened in Toronto which will provide for 50 children. Allowance has been made for expansion, as present indications suggest the need may become greater. Another new day nursery in Toronto will be opened shortly to accommodate 50 children. These additions will bring the total number of day nurseries in the Toronto area to 15.

War Emergency Training.—By June, 1944, almost four years after its inception, the war emergency training program of

the Department of Labour had enrolled a total of 50,019 women. There were 194 in training in full-time industrial classes and 25 in part-time classes. In plant schools 512 women were taking full-time classes, and 16 were in

part-time classes. This made a total of 747 enrolled in 111 plant and industrial training centre schools by June. Of a total 312 students newly enrolled during May in full-time industrial classes 44% were women.

ARMED FORCES

Enlistments to July, 1944	
Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.....	more than 5,300
Canadian Women's Army Corps.....	" " 17,500
Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).....	" " 16,800
Nursing services.....	3,611
Women doctors in armed services.....	46
Total.....	more than 43,257

Navy.—Commencing its third year since inauguration in June, 1942, the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service had attested more than 5,200 members by July, 1944. Wren number W-5,000 is now training at H.M.C.S. *Conestoga* and will soon be on duty as a sick berth attendant. She was assigned that official number only 20 months after Wren W-1 was attested.

Canadian Wrens have been steadily arriving at establishments in the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Recently three members became the first

to serve in Ireland when they were posted to Londonderry. They are living with British Wrens and work for Canadian naval officers—two in the fleet mail office and one as a secretary. The number serving at 45 Canadian ports and naval bases also is continually growing. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, alone there are more than 1,100.

The King's birthday honors list included the first Canadian Wren officer to receive the Order of the British Empire award, and her promotion to the rank of commander, W.R.C.N.S., followed. She is the commanding

officer of H.M.C.S. *Conestoga*, Wren training establishment at Galt, Ontario, and has the distinction of being the only woman captain of a ship in the Royal Canadian Navy, since *Conestoga* is actually commissioned. There are now two commanders and five lieutenant-commanders among the Wrens.

A visitor for the first time in Canada, the officer commanding members of the Women's Royal Naval Service in North America recently inspected Canadian Wren quarters at Ottawa and Galt. There are more than 200 British Wrens serving in the United States, and they report in small numbers for training with Canadian Wrens and for the officers' training course at Ottawa.

On a tour of all Wren establishments is the Wren officer attached to the demobilization section of the navy. Her job is to tell the members what arrangements are being made for their rehabilitation and to learn from them what their hopes are for occupations in the post-war world.

A display of Wren handicraft was a feature at the Wren headquarters at Ottawa recently.

Members on all stations are taking lessons in leather work, weaving, metal work and sketching. Several have developed an active interest in occupational therapy and hope to continue in this field after the war.

Wrens serving on coastal stations have been invited to go aboard for commissionings and launchings of new Canadian ships this summer.

Army.—Three years old in August, 1944, the Canadian Women's Army Corps has a present enlistment of more than 17,500. Its duties have widened extensively until now, aside from participation in actual combat, they are little short of those of the men in khaki.

Recently it was announced that members of this corps would shortly assume duties at the rear of active theatres of operations. Twenty-five C.W.A.C. personnel have since arrived in Italy—eight attached to the Canadian Army Show and 17 to assume duties as cipher operators, stenographers and clerks.

In the United Kingdom 11 others have undergone the rigors of a field battle course, and have lived and worked under canvas. They have been posted to a

field headquarters to proceed to a theatre of operations.

In further preparation for participation of C.W.A.C. personnel on war fronts, students of cookery at the advanced training centre at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, are now taking instruction in the fundamentals of field cooking. A special three-day course is being given to follow the eight-week army course. Its purpose is to train C.W.A.C. members to take the place of men in actual combat zones of operation as cooks in battalion kitchens, officers' messes and casualty clearing station kitchens in the rear of fighting allied troops.

Two C.W.A.C. women are employed as the only non-commissioned members of the Canadian Army on the public relations staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. They serve as stenographers and wear the famous flaming sword insignia of supreme headquarters on their left sleeves.

Broadening of the program under which personnel of this corps are trained for specialized jobs was stressed with the announcement that C.W.A.C. nur-

sing orderlies are to be eligible for trades pay. In order to qualify, members must complete successfully a four-week course given at Chorley Park Military Hospital, Toronto. After this course, orderlies are required to have at least two months of additional instruction and practice while employed in a C.W.A.C. hospital ward or sick bay. They are then interviewed and tested by a trades-testing board.

Members of the C.W.A.C. have taken over the task of night vision testing for the Canadian Army and now replace male soldiers at this work in every depot in the Dominion. They receive an extensive two-week course during which the essentials of anatomy and physiology of the eye and the optics and mechanics of the training and testing boxes are taught. All are required to give demonstrations repeatedly until they have either mastered the technique and can give a pleasing performance or have failed.

Air Force.—On the threshold of its fourth year of active service, the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) first of the women's active service

groups to be formed in this war, had enlisted 16,800 by July, 1944.

Approximately 43 trades are now open to airwomen. The newest course is two months' training on instrument mechanics conducted at the technical training school at St. Thomas, Ontario. Here "W.D.'s", working with ground crew men, learn how to repair and maintain the many instruments in today's complicated aircraft and aerial equipment—such as automatic controls, sextants, movie projectors, bubble sextants.

Recruiting in the division is temporarily suspended until October. As there is at present a reserve supply of trained pilots there is a lull in the need for airwomen required to replace men for air crew work.

Two W.D. officers are in the United Kingdom working in the overseas historical branch. This work is a day by day continuous narrative of the operations of the R.C.A.F. overseas. One of these two officers has been overseas helping compile this history for one and a half years while the other has joined her only recently.

Almost 1,000 women are ser-

ving in the division who come from countries outside Canada. The majority of these are from British Commonwealth and Empire countries—Newfoundland, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, British West Indies, Jamaica, Bermuda and the Barbadoes. The second greatest number, 150, is from the United States.

The shoulder flashes also show such countries as Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, France, Argentina, the Ukraine, Mexico and the Netherlands. Seeking to serve against a common enemy these women have found their way to Canadian recruiting centres and have promised to serve for the duration in a multitude of capacities.

Medical Services.—By July, 1944, there were 3,611 women in the nursing services of the armed forces. In the Royal Canadian Navy nursing service were 240; in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 2,989, of whom 1,603 nursing sisters are serving overseas; and in the Royal Canadian Air Force, 382. There are 46 women doctors in the armed forces—six in the navy, 29 in the army, and 11 in the air force.

CIGARETTES FOR OVERSEAS FORCES

ON June 19, 1944, a new system for the sending of cigarettes from Canada to members of the armed forces in Italy went into effect. It involves the sending by air mail of addressed labels, representing cigarettes ordered as at present in Canada, to a Mediterranean depot, where they will be drawn against a huge consignment reserve already built up in bulk.

Under this new arrangement Canadian service personnel overseas will be assured faster and safer delivery of their cigarettes as the possibilities of loss to the individual by enemy action at sea are eliminated and delivery time on orders will be speeded up.

From the standpoint of the mailing public there is no change in procedure. Orders will be placed in the same manner as at present, either with the tobacconist or directly with the company. When the company receives the order, a label covering each 300 cigarettes will be prepared, complete with postage and particulars. From here the post office takes over. The labels are recorded and sent overseas by air transport. Upon arrival

at the tobacco depot, the labels are attached by members of the postal corps to parcels of the brand of cigarette ordered and then sent to the addressee.

The scheme will operate first to supply armed forces now engaged in the Italian area. Subsequently a similar plan will be established in the United Kingdom when the necessary stocks have been built up.

By this plan, labels flown to the reserve depot overseas will be duplicated if lost. Replacement stocks are forwarded in bulk shipments. The Post Office Department assumes any loss in bulk shipment of the cigarettes through any cause between Canada and the overseas depots.

Efficient operation of the plan makes it necessary to adopt a standard size parcel of 300 cigarettes for the overseas forces. The package of 300 can be handled far more conveniently—especially for troops on the move—than can the 1,000 size packages. The centralization of all these tobacco parcels addressed to individuals under the one agency—the Canadian Postal Corps—will facilitate delivery.

WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD PUBLICATIONS

IN addition to CANADA AT WAR, certain other reference material dealing with various aspects of Canada's war effort is available in limited quantities on request. It may be obtained by writing to the Wartime Information Board, Ottawa. Such material includes:

Reference Papers (issued irregularly)—Recent numbers deal with:

Canada's Role in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Royal Canadian Navy.

Canada (its geography, population, history, constitution and war effort).

Canadian Prisoners of War.

Canadian Food and Agriculture in the War.

Facts and Figures Weekly—a summary of Canadian events regarded as significant.

Directory of Principal War Organizations—in which the purposes of each organization are summarized, and personnel and telephone numbers listed.

Postwar Planning Information (issued fortnightly)—a continuing survey of post-war planning in Canada.

Consumer Facts—a monthly bulletin of background information designed especially for teachers of home economics, writers, broadcasters and group teachers. It summarizes government orders affecting consumers.

Home Front Bulletin—a weekly bulletin containing current information of interest to women. It is designed for display purposes in schools, libraries, club-rooms, etc.

Canadian Affairs—a bi-monthly educational service for the armed forces in Canada and overseas, with a limited civilian distribution. Among home edition articles available are:

Future for Fighters.

The New North.

Canada as a Pacific Power.

Canada—World Trader.

Canada and the Post-War World.

People on the Land.

Canada's Constitution.

Price Controls for Victory.

Our Latin-American Neighbors.

A Film Policy for Canada.

Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Wealth in Wood.

Canadian Affairs Pictorial—a monthly pictorial sheet (24 by 36 inches) supplementary to CANADIAN AFFAIRS, with a limited civilian distribution. Pictorials available include:

Canadian Agriculture.

Canada—World Trader.

Controls for Victory.

Movies for the Millions.

The New North.

Wealth in Wood.

Graphic Sheet Series—in which various problems are dealt with for the benefit of industrial workers and trade union members; for use as enclosures, pay envelope stuffers, pin-up sheets, etc. Among issues available are those on:

Income Tax.

Unemployment Insurance.

Industrial Health.

Inflation.

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